The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3735. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Advices to the Afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 9.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Occupy Fort Sumter.

Our Forces Repulsed and a Number of Officers Captured.

The Explosion of a Magazine in Fort Moultrie.

Half of the Town of Moultrieville Fired and Destroyed.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Gillmore.

Thirty-six Guns Found on Morris Island.

Batteries Building from which to Shell the City.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. Wood, arrived here this morning, from Charleston bar on the evening of the 9th instant, bringing the following intelligence:

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the *Wachusetts* sent a 15-inch shell into one of the magazines of Fort Moultrie, exploding it.

The *Ironsides* sent a shell into Moultrieville, setting it on fire and destroying half of the town.

The *Ironsides* and *Wachusetts* bombarded the Sullivan Island forts for four hours, doing extensive damage.

The *Wachusetts* grounded near Cumming's Point, but soon floated off, receiving no damage.

At 11 P. M. on the 8th inst., a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed, with the loss of a number killed, wounded and prisoners.

The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter: Lieut. R. P. Williams, Lieut. S. W. Preston, Lieut. C. C. Rearney, Lieut. Tracy Brower, Lieut. B. L. Figed, Lieut. Bradford and Ensign B. H. Peter. The latter was wounded. The *Massachusetts* leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT.

By the steamship *Arago*, Capt. GARDNER, we have dates to Sept. 9, 5 P. M., from Charleston Bar.

Our correspondents state that a naval force, unsupported, attempted to gain possession of Sumter on the night of Sept. 8, but was repulsed with the loss of sixty men and four or five boats.

Everything was quiet at Morris Island. The *Ironsides* and other monitors were still engaged shelling Moultrie. Fort Sumter had not yet surrendered. The Union forces were engaged erecting works from which to shell the city. Everything was progressing favorably.

No direct attack had been made on the city when the *Arago* sailed.

We are indebted again to Purser GARDNER, of the steamship *Arago*, for the prompt delivery of our correspondence from Charleston, and for copies of the *New South* from Port Royal.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

The following official dispatch from Gen. GILLMORE to Gen. HALLECK contains important information:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TROOPS, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, that since my letter of yesterday, four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Version of the Naval Attack on Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday has the following telegraphic dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

General Cooper:

Last night, thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three cutters. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. BEAUREGARD refuses to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our truce boats.

We took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Maj. ANDERSON was compelled to lower, and which DIMMICK had hoped to replace.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Our cavalry from the enemy near Athens. There is nothing from Chattanooga to-day. Extensive preparations are being made by the Yankees to send an expedition against MOBILE and TAYLOR, in Louisiana.

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment by the Iron-Clads—The Rebel Batteries Silenced—Heavy Guns Discovered—Arrival of Fugitive Contrabands—An Order by Beauregard—Explosion of a Magazine in Moultrie—An Unsuccessful Expedition.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Fort Beauregard, and other works on Sullivan's Island was kept up almost incessantly from 10 o'clock last Monday and prosecuted with fearful vigor.

For three successive hours those works were subjected to a fire as fierce, rapid and destructive as the enemy, so gigantic power could make it.

The bombardment was opened at about 4 P. M. The *Ironsides* took a position affording a favorable range for Moultrie, and the monitors drew up all points on Sullivan's Island, so as to attack the batteries on the rebel left. Five monitors were engaged. The other monitor—Passaic—did not go up, in consequence of some portion of her machinery having been disordered the day previous.

The rebels replied from all their batteries on the island, with a vim not inferior to that of the ironsides.

At 6 P. M. the rebel works showed evident signs of weakness, and a half hour later three of the small batteries were silenced. Moultrie, to which the *Ironsides* directed her fire particularly, was damaged to such an extent that not more than half the number of its guns were in use at the time the vessels hauled off.

Only a few shot were exchanged during the night.

At daylight yesterday morning the attack was renewed, the iron-clads observing the same order in which they went up on Monday.

The monitor *Weehawken* got aground Monday afternoon, at a point close in to Moultrie, where she remained till yesterday afternoon. The accident, however, did not prevent her from using her guns with quite as much effect as she could have done if perfectly free. At 10 A. M. yesterday one of her shots penetrated a service magazine in Moultrie, causing a terrible explosion. It was thought at first the general magazine had been ignited, so great was the concussion. The shell shot upward in a conical stream, then exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. The spectacle was grand, yet fearful. The dense volume of smoke that was evolved took up in the form of a huge, magnificent cone, then gradually disappeared, revealing a gap in the sea wall of the fort. Seventeen men were killed and several wounded, according to the statement of contrabands that came in this morning. All that was done by the monitor aground. The fire from the vessels and the other batteries on land was but momentarily interrupted on account of the explosion.

At 11 A. M. the cannonading had reached its fiercest point. The guns of the vessels were worked as fast as the men could handle them. This tremendous fire was kept up for an hour, when it was slackened to some extent to allow the guns to cool.

In the afternoon Moultrieville was fired by a shell. A dozen houses were burned before the fire was extinguished.

At night the vessels hauled off.

None of the iron-clads were seemingly injured.

The effect of the bombardment on Moultrie and the other rebel works must have been terrible, judging from the appearance of things before dark last night.

There was very little firing during the night from any quarter.

Fort Johnson sent a shell about once in twenty minutes during the day, directing the fire to Wagner.

Ten contrabands came in this morning, having left Charleston at 3 P. M. yesterday. They state that every one is seized with panic, and all hopes of saving the city are completely abandoned.

The following is a correct list of guns taken in Forts Wagner and Gregg. In the former were:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.
Five 8-inch Navy shell guns.
One 9-inch Navy shell gun.
Four large casemates.
One Brooke rifled (not mounted.)
One 10-inch mortar.
One 8-inch siege mortar.
One 8-inch siege howitzer.
One field howitzer.
One Columbiad (exploded.)

In Gregg:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.
One 9-inch Navy shell gun.
One 10-inch mortar.
Three field howitzers.

Making 25 guns taken in all. Add that number to the 11 guns captured on the island when our troops first landed, and it swells the total to 36 guns.

Twenty torpedoes were dug out of the earth in the vicinity of Wagner yesterday.

The following document was picked up in Fort Wagner:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 30.—The Commanding General must remind officers and men intrusted with the defence of Charleston, that the eyes and the hopes of the whole people are upon them.

Gallantry on the battle-field has characterized our countrymen throughout this war, from the proud day of Manassas to the heavy disaster of Vicksburgh.

Indeed, only intrepid conduct now can be expected of Southern men who stand face to face on their own soil with their enemy. But all this may not secure success or foil our adversary, unless your willingness to meet the toils of fatigue service shall equal your courage.

The soldiers of this command will be required all labor that can properly be done by other hands than theirs; but when called on to wield the spade, it must be remembered that it is as honorable a weapon as sword or musket.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

In reply to the flag of truce sent to BEAUREGARD by Admiral DAHLGREN, yesterday morning, the former, after waiting a number of hours, invited the latter to "come and take Sumter, and hold it as long as he would."

Last night the Admiral sent out an expedition in boats, the object in view being the occupation of Sumter, but for some reason the enterprise did not succeed. A land force also started out for the same object, but having learned the failure of the navy, returned to the island. The land force did not know until they arrived at the scene of adventure that the navy were contemplating a movement of that kind. The particulars have not yet transpired, but I may possibly hear more before the mail closes.

At this hour—9 A. M.—all's well and the enemy's guns are silent.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY SUMTER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

The moment the iron-clads ceased firing last night, the rebels commenced repairing damages, so that this morning their batteries are probably nearly as strong as before the attack. Unless the bombardment be renewed, and that very soon, it will be impossible for the navy to accomplish the work of capturing Sullivan's Island.

The failure of the naval force to carry out the plan of occupying Sumter last night was attended with more serious results than were at first apprehended. About 500 men embarked on the expedition. A number of the boats were sunk, and a considerable party either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The forts on Sullivan's and James Islands opened on them before they could get a permanent foothold in Sumter.

Twelve M.—All is quiet, with the exception of a report now and then from a gun on Sullivan's or James Islands. WHIT.

A DEFERRED LETTER.

The Work which Has Been Done—Health of the Army—The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Situation—No Cavalry—Miscellaneous Topics.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Sept. 4, 1863.

The little insignificant strip of land called Morris Island, with its unsubstantial area of sand, relieved only now and then by a small patch of stunted palmettoes, is already destined to occupy a situation, however slight it may be, from the pen of the historical writer. That which has been accomplished in the way of military operations on our beaches will entitle it now to some degree of consideration; that which is to be accomplished, will perhaps hereafter, before the present island a fabric which will furnish a theme for many an eventful narrative. It is here the science and superiority of modern engineering have been and are now being tested; and as the important work progresses that branch of the service is making for itself a reputation, lasting as it will be brilliant. To the engineer officers and men of this Department is the country largely indebted for the successes thus far achieved. The ride-pit, the trench, the sap, the parallel, the traverse—all have been constructed by their indefatigable industry, aided by the hearty cooperation of veterans of other regiments. To derive a full comprehension of the work performed it is necessary to be on the spot and witness how completely the enemy is prevented from carrying out successfully any offensive movement. An unexperienced observer would scarcely believe it possible for an invading army to hold, for any length of time, a position every point of which could be commanded by the enemy's guns. Yet, the occupancy of this island by Gen. GILLMORE'S forces affords an instance of that nature. As to being compelled to abandon it before the good that appointed by himself is as event not apprehended for a moment. An intelligent individual having, the other day, expressed his surprise to Gen. GILLMORE that the enemy had not turned his guns so as to shell the entire island, was informed with much confidence that the enemy might open as soon as he saw fit, and if he did not receive fire for fire, sound for pound, together with a few extra rounds, to make the calculation good, it would not be because we were short of ordnance or ammunition.

Since sojourning on this island the men have not been idle. They have not been exclusively engaged watching the course of shot and shell as they passed between the opposing batteries. Day and night have they been toiling—toiling on, slowly, but surely, until at last a chain of earthworks has been constructed so formidable that any attack by the enemy would be a failure, while at the same time they offer a basis for a magnificent offensive movement. The contest at present is between the skill of engineers. How it will end cannot be positively predicted; but, if a man should assert that it would end unfavorably for us, and materially support his judgment, it might be considered a fine opportunity for some one to make a pretty safe investment.

It may be a relief to untold numbers of anxious hearts at home to know that the hospitals continue to receive but comparatively little patronage. No fears are entertained of any great amount of sickness, and, if the same sanitary regulations now enforced are observed with equal care in future, the health of the troops will be as good as could possibly be expected. The wounded, which, fortunately, are few in number, considering the events we have passed through, form the large majority of patients. Both the wounded and sick are provided for in the most comfortable manner. Every attention that it is in the power of humane and skilful surgeons to bestow is unostentatiously extended to the suffering and helpless soldiers in their charge. The medical system followed in this department is as complete as that of any other department. If the wounds are of a slight nature, the patient is taken to the hospital attached to his regiment. If it is an aggravated case, he is transferred to the General Hospital. In either event he is attended by a surgeon possessing feeling as well as professional ability. Nurses are detailed to each hospital, who obey their instructions to the letter. Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, the Post Medical Director, who has labored with unremitting zeal at all hours of the day and night in the performance of his arduous duties, has deservedly won the respect of the profession, and elicited many a sentiment of sincere gratitude from the convalescent soldiers. Drs. M. S. KNICKERBOCKER, of the First brigade, CHAS. M. CLARK, of the Second brigade, and A. J. BUSSELL, of the Third brigade, who have repeatedly shown their superior ability in surgical operations, and who, have, in fact, in connection with Dr. GREEN, performed nearly all the operations that are recorded, are entitled to the credit of having saved many a life that under less skilful management would have been in all probability lost. There are other surgeons in the department who are equally worthy of special mention, but the fact suggests so many names, that would occupy so much space, that the present would not perhaps be the best time for presenting it. In this connection it would be unjust to overlook the good soldier Contrabandism, next especially for a hospital transport. Here she is this very moment, anchored not over half a mile from the beach, ready and waiting to transport patients to Hilton Head, New-York, or any other point the commanding General may designate. With an inexhaustible supply of medical stores, and a courteous and proficient Surgeon, in the person of Dr. BOWLES, on board, a patient cannot help doing well. I know this paragraph, laudatory of the medical profession in the Southern army, could be greatly extended and would well bear the extension, but nothing on the supposition that enough has been said to convince the public of their claim upon it for a just share of appreciative thanks. I will only add that as war cannot be conducted without its attendant train of suffering, may he who suffers never fall into worse hands than those who administer to him here.

It is presumed the intelligent portion of the community have read accounts descriptive of islands gradually becoming submerged by the sea, and again of the sea making way for the slow formation of islands, but perhaps it has not been the good fortune of every one to get an idea from actual observation of the process adopted by nature for producing such a marvelous change. We people on Morris Island *flatter ourselves that we have been somewhat favored* in that respect. At any rate, where we saw land three weeks ago, we now see nothing but water. It is to be accounted for from the fact that this season has been remarkable for higher tides than has before occurred during a long series of years. A short time ago, officers' tents were pitched to within about five yards of the water-line. The tides gradually—and not very gradually either—washed away the sand, so that at present those same tents are situated fifteen or twenty yards in the rear of their former position, with every prospect of undergoing another move still farther in the rear. We are determined, however, to remain here until we get ready to leave; if the recent *doing* not deprive us of every inch of standing room. It is from the island in small canvas shrouds, wherein any contraband from Newton to rotten Row, if he can and we hope he soon will, have taken to himself all the sand he can conveniently dispose of. As the sorrowful wail up manner and manner as the officers' quarters, it is curious to note the immense quantity of old logs and pieces of wood that are heavily capped in view, and which indicate that this is not the first time water has flowed over the same surface. This is the condition of things at the south end of the island; at the upper end the water is kept out by making equal havoc. At high tide the water in the trenches near the beach is two feet deep, and it was feared at one time that the approaches themselves would be partly washed away. A better beach for bathing cannot be found. At most any hour in the day, but especially early morning and nightfall a crowd of soldiers may be seen indulging in the luxury of a good sea bath. It is a privilege not to be highly appreciated, and if all our armies could be as highly favored the sick list would be diminished to a wonderful extent. From the inlet and the little creeks intersecting the marsh on the left are taken daily quantities of small fish, which afford delicious eating. The inlet, and in fact the entire region are infested with ravenous sharks, several of which have been captured. It is not an uncommon occurrence to notice one, or two perhaps, lost in height. They sometimes forget their close proximity to the shore, and are left by the tide as it retires, and consider to die beneath. The presence of sharks, or others, prohibits bathers being quite as far from the deep water. Sailors proverbially excel in fearing the utmost detestation and extreme horror for anything in the shape of a shark, are very cautious when performing their ablutions not to leave the shore a great way in the rear. No accidents have occurred in the vicinity of Morris Island. At Stono Inlet, some time ago, a man was seized by a shark and thrown in the air a height of twenty feet. He escaped with whole limbs and a few bruises. The results would doubtless have been more serious had the water been sufficiently deep to enable the shark to turn himself readily.

In passing Gen. GILLMORE'S headquarters one's attention is attracted by the numerous variety of shot and shell piled up a little to the right of the entrance. The majority of them were sent over in rather a hasty manner by the rebels, and are looked upon as very fair specimens of foreign as well as rebel ingenuity. The collection embraces all kinds and sizes, from the little 6-pound Napoleon projectile to the large 300-pounder shot. Prominent among them are the elongated Whitworth shot; also, the kind adopted to the Brook's ordnance, both of foreign manufacture. It affords an interesting study to carefully mark what the inventors call improvements designed for their respective makes. Some are of wrought and others of cast iron. The long, the short, the smooth, the ribbed, the sharp, the blunt and a hundred other kinds of projectile are all piled up together. The Parrott shot, however, is considered to be the most effective of any in use. While the enemy is obliged to take up with just what he can get in the way of ordnance, consequently having in use a considerable variety, Gen. GILLMORE gives his preference to the Parrott. Instances have occurred during the siege where those guns have not held out as long a time as claimed for them. They are supposed to stand the strain of one thousand rounds, but two or three have exploded after the firing of two hundred or five hundred rounds. But, notwithstanding an occasional failure, the Parrott gun seems to be the favorite here.

An army made up wholly of artillery and infantry, with scarcely any cavalry, is not often met with; yet such is the distribution in this army, for the reason, as will be readily perceived, that on Morris Island no chance whatever is afforded for cavalry operations. A detachment of the First Massachusetts cavalry, detailed as orderlies to the Generals commanding, constitute the entire force of that branch of the service in Gen. TERRY'S command. Other portions of the company and squadron are stationed at different points in the Department of the South. Lieut. CHARLES V. HOLT, an able and accomplished officer, is to command. Major STEVENS proceeded North three weeks ago to take command of another cavalry organization, to serve with the Potomac army.

The friends of Col. J. D. HOWELL will be glad to hear of his almost complete recovery from wounds received while on duty one night at the front. His services as Acting General of the Second brigade have been invaluable during the siege, and there is not a soldier in his command who has not looked anxiously forward to the reappearance of the head of the column of their much beloved and gallant leader.

Col. T. O O'CONNOR, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment, is suffering from a painful neuralgia, which has forced him to remain quietly in his quarters for the past week. His speedy restoration to health is looked forward to with much solicitude, as he is an officer whose exuberance and ability cannot be well dispensed with in times of activity. The Thirty-ninth is the only regiment in the Department representing the patriotic State of Illinois. In friends at home may rest assured they could not have a more worthy band to sustain the honor and valor of the flag and State.

It has always been conceded that the efficiency of an army may be judged by its discipline. That being the case, the Army of the South stands all right according to the popular standard for discipline out-rounds it on all sides. A square piece of board, large enough to cover a man's back, and bearing the striking inscription,

.HATU MI TSUP-TSUA

This man, JOHN TOPPING, Company C, 35th regiment Massachusetts, stole money from a wounded friend,

is being carried about to-day by the individual, JOHN TOPPING. He head is closely shaved, and he is denied of his coat. His beat extends up and down the island as far as our lines admit, so that he may be viewed by all the regiments. In order to accelerate his movements, when occasion requires, a guard of two soldiers, with fixed bayonets, follow at his heels, and that the camp may receive due intimation of his approach a drummer and fifer, who accompany the party, play their instruments to the tune of the "Rogue's March" with a will. The ingrate received not the slightest token of pity from any one, and looks, to all appearances, as if he considered the whistle dearly bought. The spectacle forcibly reminds one that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Persons guilty of minor offenses are usually taken to the guard-house, where they are detained till night, and then marched up to do work in the trenches.

Nothing has transpired in the way of actual news since the date of my last letter. It is understood, however, that an expedition will be sent out to-night which may possibly furnish items of importance. As the time for sending the mail North is not yet fixed, perhaps I shall be able to send an account of the adventure by the next steamer. WHIT.

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment Progressing Favorably—The Occupation and Possession of Forts Wagner and Gregg—Explosion of the Main Magazine in Fort Moultrie by the Weehawken—White Ashore—Attempted Possession of Fort Sumter by the Navy and Their Repulse.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

To say that it is hot down here, very feebly expresses the real state of the atmosphere; and yet in comparison of what it was last week it is pleasant, when all the officers in command in the great ocean transporting in Charleston harbor, the southern shore of this place is out of a summer's residence, though the place itself, as a base of supplies, is more important than ever. The fire of the large guns on Morris Island can be distinctly heard at times, and even the distance is a straight line is fifty-four miles. In this we have a verification of the statement as evidently decided at the time when Fort Sumter was bombarded for the first time, that the guns could be distinctly heard within an area of fifty miles. There is something magnificently terrible in a bombardment on a scale of so great a magnitude as the present one. The roar of the artillery in itself is terrific.

Everything is going along finely at Morris Island, and now that Forts Wagner and Gregg—the former with ten, the latter with three guns—are in our possession, the army seems to be taking a little rest. But it cannot last long. With GILLMORE work and success are the words. To show how soon Fort Wagner must have succumbed had it not been precipitately evacuated, suffice it to say that the entrance or firing up made by our forces was within seven feet of the inner rampart of the fort. Our approach has been so gradual, and yet so steady, that by the time our men had mounted like a wall gradually narrowing upon them. It operated to cause them a large sodium light was used during the night to catch a moment's ease to take in the whole of the fort, and out of its long pocket rifles were stationed, who "popped" at every head that showed from over the parapet. Between that light at night and the shells thrown over from them by day, they could not work their guns very effectively, and on Monday morning revealed the fact plainly. The explosion of the magazine of which we speak must have been unable to go out of the fort to bury their dead, and consequently were obliged to bury them inside. As our shells came plowing into the fort, the buried men were rapidly uncovered. The stench on entering this renowned battery, was awful. Here an arm half consumed by decay stuck up from the ground, there a leg, here a head, etc. It will require some time to purify the place. But one man was found in the fort, and he was asleep in the bomb-proof, and on awakening found himself a prisoner.

On Saturday night Fort Wagner was to have been stormed again from the water, and the boats were going for that purpose, when they met and vowed to surrender a rebel boat containing a wounded rebel Major and his Surgeon. They were taken prisoners, but not before they had thrown up a rocket, which warned the defenders of Wagner, so that the storming party retired, and the next night the fort was evacuated. The front face of Wagner was covered with over a thousand spikes of the shape of a fish-hook, stuck in the ground, in order to prevent our men from coming up that way. Capt. DEARING, Third Rhode Island battery, with one hundred armed negroes, said: "Boys, shall we go on to Gregg?" "Yes," they answered; so, seizing them place, they rushed on to Gregg, which they found also deserted, and took possession. A party of some sixty or eighty men were taken prisoners by a detachment under Major SAWYER, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who, while on picket duty in Vincent's Creek, discovered them leaving, and made haste to secure them.

On Tuesday evening the monitor *Weehawken* got aground almost at Fort Moultrie, and being obliged to fight, poured a most destructive fire into Moultrie, blowing up the main magazine and silencing for the time being some of her guns. The *Ironsides*, coming up to her assistance, showed some splendid firing, and did terrible execution with her guns. She is a terror to the rebels, and ought to be. It is frequently remarked down here, since the *Weehawken* is getting ashore, that if all the monitors were to get aground something would be done.

On Tuesday night the navy, unsupported and without any concert with the army, attempted to gain possession of Sumter, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 men and four or five boats. I understand that a combined attack is to be made on Sumter before long; but it can be of little use, so far as I can see, except that it is rather annoying day after day to see the rebel ensign floating from it easier, riddled and knocked down as it is by our balls.

A thorough confidence in Gen. GILLMORE and faith in his ultimate success pervades the entire army. As the *Arago* passed the bar on the 9th the fire was very slack, and only occasional shot from the iron-clads on Moultrie, and vice versa, was all that seemed to be going on.

I send you the following list of wounded from Morris Island, sent to Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 2, 1863:

LIST OF WOUNDED

John Henderson, Co. H, Fourth New-Hampshire; Jos. Mehiger, Co. M, Third Pennsylvania; M. Gilthomas, Co. D, Sixty-first North Carolina; Isaac Jones, Co. K, Third Pennsylvania; H. E. Rigden, Co. E, Eighty-first Pennsylvania; Capt. H. B. Fowler, Co. A, Third South Carolina; Chas. A. Kemp, Co. I, Third New-Hampshire; Sergt. Robt. H. Rose, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Sergt. Whitmore, Co. F, Third Pennsylvania; Sergt. Crawford Hardee, Co. D, Third Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Wood, Co. F, First New-York; Wm. Mooney, Co. K, do.; Jos. Newman, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; J. Hunt, Co. F, Eighty-first Pennsylvania; F. E. Davis, Co. H, Eighty-first Pennsylvania; M. Gaffney, Co. D, Third Rhode Island artillery; J. Leonard, Co. K, One-Hundredth New-York; Calvin Merrill, Co. E, Fourth New-Hampshire; Henry Seab, Co. B, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Artz Mann, Co. H, Seventh New-Hampshire; Wm. Whistler, Co. F, One Hundredth New-York; Jefferson Smith, Co. G, Sixty-first North Carolina; A. F. Bryant, Co. E, Third Rhode Island Guard; Co. C, Third Pennsylvania; William Hoover, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Sergt. Kelloway, Co. I, Sixty-seventh Ohio; Manuel Silas, Co. H, One Hundredth New-York; Samuel Mann, Co. G, Third Pennsylvania; James M. Dickens, Co. E, Fourth New-Hampshire; Heywood Treadwell, Co. C, Sixty-first North Carolina; Rufus Miller, Co. M, Third Rhode Island cavalry.

DEATHS

On board the hospital ship *Connecticut*, on her way from Morris Island to Beaufort, S. C.:

Henry Land, Co. F, 100th New-York, Aug. 24—contusion by shell.

Edward Voisman, Co. B, 100th New-York, Aug. 9—gunshot wound.

Corp. Hanson Clark, Co. A, 56th New-York, Aug. 29—general debility.

Joseph Carter, Co. A, 99th Illinois, Aug. 29—gunshot wound.

Henry Ashton, Co. B, 24th Massachusetts, Aug. 29—chronic diarrhœa.

Sergt. Joseph H. Fish, Co. M, 3d R. I. A., Aug. 27—wounds.

In hospitals at Beaufort, S. C.:

Henry Bettler, Co. C, 48th Penn., Aug. 28.

Jno. Farris, Co. B, 6th Ohio, Aug. 28.

James F. Hazen, Co. A, 7th N. H., Aug. 29—wounds and typhoid fever.

John W. Day, Co. C, 7th Conn., Aug. 29—chronic diarrhœa.

M. Bisbee, Co. A, 7th N. H., Aug. 28.

L. G. Crosby, Co. M, 1st U. S. artillery, Aug. 28.

John Keath, Co. C, 1st U. S. artillery, Aug. 28.

Sergt. John G. Herrin, Co. F, 104th N. Y., Aug. 28.

Sergt. Wm. Graham, Co. C, 85th Penn., Aug. 30—gangrene from shell wound of back.

In hospital at Hilton Head:

Warren Santiago, Co. A, 9th Maine, Aug. 28.

H. W. L.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN MISSOURI.

Skirmishes of Frequent Occurrence—Disaffected Section of the Rebel Guerrillas—Hundreds Rendered Fleet upon.

The rebel forces in Missouri were becoming more active, and skirmishes were frequent with our cavalry, who are keeping a close watch on all their movements.

Deserters and refugees come into our lines daily, and report that there is great suffering and discontent among the rebels; that they have spent their summer in military hopelessness, and wish to get back again into the old Union.

The weather is extremely hot.

It is reported that the guerrillas are actively at work below. They frequently fire on passing steamboats, but as yet we can learn of no damage of any consequence done by them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 11.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived here last evening from Newbern, N. C., on the steamer Cambridge, Capt. Bowers.

The Cambridge left Morris Island, but brought no official news.

Assistant-Surgeon C. E. Spalding, who arrived from Morris Island with the latter steamer, has been paroled.

Steamer *New-York*, Capt. Cummings, left at 4 o'clock this morning for City Point in charge of Flag-of-Truce Officer Maj. MORGAN.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Disintegration of Lee's Army

The Rebels in Charleston and the Southwest to be Reinforced.

A Strictly Defensive Policy to be Pursued in Order to Prolong the War.

SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863.

From the best information that can be obtained, it is now rendered certain that the inactivity of the rebel army is at last broken by an important movement—not an offensive movement against this army, but a movement rendered necessary by the corporate condition of their affairs in the Southwest, and by which they hope to check, if not retrieve, the tide of disaster which has been steadily rushing on them for the last year. It is believed that one corps of Lee's army, or about one-third of it, under Longstreet, is now moving to Richmond, there to be transferred, two divisions of it to the Southwest, and one to Charleston. And if Longstreet, whose ability as a leading subordinate commander is unquestioned, should soon appear in principal command on either of those fields, it will not be surprising,—not at least to the army.

Hoke's division, of Longstreet's corps, left camp near Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday morning last, at three o'clock, bound for Richmond, and thence, as my information runs, to Charleston.

This movement on their part gives rise to many suggestions and speculations—not as to where the enemy's troops are going, but as to its effect upon the campaign in Virginia this Fall, for though we have been inactive for six weeks, yet every one counts upon another campaign before Winter, as much as he counts upon his next meal of victuals.

The weakening of the rebel army in front of us would seem to indicate that the rebels in Virginia will remain entirely upon the defensive for the coming campaign. They count upon the presumed weakness of this army, rendering two-thirds of their army, acting strictly upon the defensive, able to resist our advance; at any rate, if not able to do it this side of Richmond, they are confident of their ability to do it there. And as long as they hold Richmond they hold Virginia, even if they do surrender a considerable portion of its territory.

To hold their own for the next three months—which will enable them to hold it for the next eight months, and thus prolong the war—is all that the rebel leaders count upon with any degree of confidence.

Looking at the situation in Tennessee, considering the report of the movement of Bragg's forces from Chattanooga eastward, to be true, and combining with it the movement of a part of Lee's army westward to East Tennessee, and it looks as though the military aspect there would soon be far more interesting than it is even now.

These facts and considerations are eagerly commented upon here, and the contemplation of our movements, in consequence, is wrought to a high pitch of expectancy.

Two deserters, who came in Wednesday from the Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments, tell the following story of their desertion, in a very straightforward manner, and with an apparent air of truthfulness: A number of them were one evening engaged in earnestly discussing the question of peace or war, and these two spoke even vehemently against the war, and for a return to the Union. Two officers heard of it, the offenders were arrested, tried by Court-martial, and sentence rendered, though not executed, when, in the confusion of the movement of troops on Tuesday, they escaped from the guard-house, came through the lines, and gave themselves up.

The discipline in the rebel army, especially in regard to those so-called "treasonable utterances," is very severe, but it is the only means by which the rebel army is kept together.

I observe that the ignorant correspondent of a newspaper attempts to disprove the authority of a deserter, my statement that Gen. LEE was in Richmond on the 1st inst. That statement was positively and undeniably correct. And I do not obtain my information from deserters, but by uncoupling around the Secret Service Department of the army.

L. L. CROUSE.

The Fords Guarded—The Guerrilla Police Active.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that we still guard the fords between Falmouth and Rappahannock Station.

The rebel pickets continue to frost over in those localities, and occasionally converse with them, but they profess to know little or nothing of Gen. LEE and the disposition of his forces.

A note from the Upper Potomac states that the guerrilla WARD was recently near Purcellville, *Loudon County, Va., and that MOSBY'S force was* south of the mountain, near the river.

Citizens frequently cross from Loudon Valley to Poolesville and other places in Maryland.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

A New Military Road—Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The *Commercial* says:

Work on the military railroad, from Nicholasville, Ky., to Kingsville, Tenn., has commenced, and will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men in the mills will soon be employed. Many laborers have been impressed along the line of the road, everything else being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed negroes who have come into the Federal lines, in the Southern States, are being forwarded to labor on the roads. They will be paid one-third of their wages, the balance being reserved to aid in providing a home for them in a free country when the war is over. The City of Louisville has volunteered cash and to the Loyalest manner, and throughout the State due heartiest cooperation will be given to the great enterprise.

An enthusiastic train on the Western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ran into a ground train on Thursday. The engineer was killed, and 10 persons wounded.

The Provincial Bank of Canada.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Provincial Bank of Canada is about winding up. Its shares will be redeemed at twenty-five per cent premium until the 1st of October, when they will cease to be entitled to the benefit of Provincial charter.

PUMP

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION AND EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. By A. R. KAY. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 450. Price $1.50.

This volume is a republication of the chapters relating to England in Mr. KAY'S book, entitled "The Social Condition and Education of the People of Europe," published in London, in 1850. Mr. KAY was commissioned by the Committee of Committee of the Privy Council on Education, to visit Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Prussia, to report upon the systems of education established in those countries, and the results of the same. The work will be found to contain a vast amount of information, of the most practical character, in relation to the subjects of which it treats, and is worthy the attention of all who are interested in the cause of education.

THE LIGHT AND DARK OF OUR REBELLION. By W. CURTIS. 1vol. 12mo.

Published by the author of this little volume, and dedicated to "the loyal women of America." It is a humorous account of the Civil War, written in the form of a diary, and will be found amusing reading during the present time. We should suppose, however, that short articles would be more suitable for publication in a newspaper than in a volume.

THE HOUSE OF LIFE. By ALICE CARY. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 250.

Miss CARY has long been known as a writer of graceful and pleasing verses, and the present volume will be found to contain many of the best productions of her pen. Most of the poems have appeared in the various periodicals to which she has been a contributor, and have been read with pleasure by many who will be glad to have them in a more permanent form.

THE CAPTIVE OF SAN DOMINGO. A NARRATIVE OF THE TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE REVOLUTION. By the author of "Mary Powell," "Deborah's Diary," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 350.

This is a story of the insurrection of the negroes in the island of San Domingo, in the last century, and is founded upon the historical facts connected with that event. The author has evidently made a careful study of the subject, and has produced a work which will be found interesting and instructive.

ALCOCK'S work on Japan has a certain opportune-ness, now that war is imminent with Japan. The publication of the present volume before the close of the year will be extremely fortunate for the author, as the interest in Japan will be greatly increased. The volume contains the results of the author's observations during a residence of two years in Japan, and will be found to be a valuable addition to the literature of the day.

THE republication of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S recent work on Japan, entitled "THE CAPITAL OF THE TYCOON: A NARRATIVE OF A THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN JAPAN." 2 vols. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1864.

Alcock's work on Japan has a certain opportune-ness, now that war is imminent with Japan. The publication of the present volume before the close of the year will be extremely fortunate for the author, as the interest in Japan will be greatly increased. The volume contains the results of the author's observations during a residence of two years in Japan, and will be found to be a valuable addition to the literature of the day.

No civil transaction during the history of the war has excited such universal attention, and become the occasion of more conflicting comment, than Vallandigham's trial by a military commission, and the subsequent proceedings to procure his release by a writ of habeas corpus. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the whole proceedings in the case, from the time of the arrest to the decision of the Supreme Court, have been published in a pamphlet form, and can be had of the publishers at a very moderate price. The pamphlet contains a full report of the trial before the military commission, the proceedings on the writ of habeas corpus, the opinion of Judge LEAVITT, and the decision of the Supreme Court. The whole forms a valuable contribution to the history of the times, and should be in the hands of every one who desires to understand the principles involved in the case.

THE CAPTIVE OF SAN DOMINGO. A NARRATIVE OF THE TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE REVOLUTION. By the author of "Mary Powell," "Deborah's Diary," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 350.

This is a story of the negro insurrection in the island of San Domingo, in the last century. The author has evidently made a careful study of the subject, and has produced a work which will be found interesting and instructive.

THE HOUSE OF LIFE. By ALICE CARY. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 250.

Miss CARY has long been known as a writer of graceful and pleasing verses, and the present volume will be found to contain many of the best productions of her pen. Most of the poems have appeared in the various periodicals to which she has been a contributor, and have been read with pleasure by many who will be glad to have them in a more permanent form.

THE GREAT CAPTAINS. Comprising the lives of Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Marlborough, and Frederick the Great. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 450.

This is the first volume of a series of biographies of the great captains of history, by Mr. ABBOTT, and is devoted to the lives of HANNIBAL, CÆSAR, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, MARLBOROUGH, and FREDERICK THE GREAT. The author has evidently made a careful study of the lives of these great men, and has produced a work which will be found interesting and instructive. The volume is well printed, and is illustrated with numerous engravings.

THE GREAT CAPTAINS. Comprising the lives of Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Marlborough, and Frederick the Great. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 450.

This is the first volume of a series of biographies of the great captains of history, by Mr. ABBOTT, and is devoted to the lives of HANNIBAL, CÆSAR, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, MARLBOROUGH, and FREDERICK THE GREAT. The author has evidently made a careful study of the subject, and has produced a work which will be found interesting and instructive. The volume is well printed, and is illustrated with numerous engravings.

LETTER FROM HON. W. C. RIVES.

Hon. W. C. Rives has written a letter to Benjamin B. Sherd, member of the English House of Commons from Leominster, which opens with this Fredericksburg paragraph:

We must see that it takes from you all the great regard that some of our friends on your side of the water have conveyed to it by their military operations, and which your statement, I am glad to see, refers to your own reconnoissance and judgment of results.

Mr. Rives proceeds to discuss historical illustrations of military movements in the civil war, by comparing British and Montgomery to Confederate Richmond. After a retreat and a halt of similar duration, he says:

In the struggling republics, it is not assumed that the energies of the people, or the public mind, are to be thoroughly aroused. We already see a preparation in the Legislature of Alabama to extend the age of military and labor to 50 where 45 is now the law, or to do. This was the old Spartan policy, and prevailed a long time in England until the institution of standing armies and her insular situation made her careless with regard to the efficiency or weakness of the mass of her population. But our circumstances may well justify a recurrence to the Spartan policy, or, to make use of one of the supplementary classes for the military defence. The spirit of the people, there cannot be doubt, would nobly respond to such a call, when the demands on the article, appealing to the instinctive courage of men, and enforced by the pleading tenderness of women, will keep our active army full within the limits of the age heretofore prescribed for it.

The discussion of our necessary presence over the Rebel picture, *The present fever for the war, but* [illegible] *is excited and abating. The disaffection and general repugnance appears in their recent draft* [illegible] *conveyed in language, little more than a barren mockery. No large accessions to their army, already much reduced by the expiration of enlistments and the casualties of warfare now behind its prowess or pretension. The cordial support of public opinion, the present age of the world, is indispensable to the effective prosecution of every war. Great as has been the amount of prejudice and ill-feeling among the people of the North toward the South, happily, I rejoice to think, not of a hostile character, and in the present crisis, almost without disguise, a war for the extermination or degradation of our whole race by the annihilation of the planting or ruling dominant class in the southern States would be met with the deepest abhorrence of the North. However separated we may be from the North, we cannot cease to be affected by the power or bad government of that country. We hope soon to it not to deem as less its prosperity or adversity. In our present just abhorrence of the Government, we may invoke upon the head [illegible] misery, as they do, upon ours, we are unable to believe that its passions, many justified, no doubt by the atrocious character of the war, can so pervert it as will be our interest, when reason and reparation come, that our nearest neighbors should enjoy free government, and be prosperous and happy. The present rulers of the Yankee nation are fanatics elected by a minority, and striving, by the subversion of the existing institutions, to establish a permanent ascendancy. They have a large portion of their own people, and are in turn intensely hated by them. No man can be found in the whole country, even a party of the North desires for a moment that these ill-fated rebels were crushed, they will be the next victims. Their rights of persons and property are threatened, and are held by a very feeble tenure. This state of facts constitutes those people our natural allies. With them we have a common enemy—the Black Republican party—which threatens them equally with us with subjugation and ruin. No one doubts but that a thorough understanding and combination between the rebels and Northern Conservatives could extinguish that faction. It [illegible] be, in sixty days. That such an extermination is to be followed by material, political and moral, of both parties, is equally certain.

Nobody has any interest in the continuance of the war, but the Abolition faction, who are plundering the property and striving to reduce the respectability of both sections to their own degraded level. Let the word then go forth in an authentic form, to all the *Conservatives of the North*, that we desire, in connection with them, to put an end to this war, which is the offspring of the fanaticism and cupidity of our common enemies. Let them call us in speaking and exterminating this hateful faction—an indispensable preliminary to peace and to any possibility of relations—and we will then meet them and discuss frankly and fully all the advantages and disadvantages of a *common Government*. It may be, that after the extinction of the Abolitionists, and with new lights, we may be able to frame such a system of Confederate Government as may be an improvement on the old, and satisfactory to us all. But if, that be impossible, we can agree to disagree, and be content to live apart and in peace.

Let our authorities give the necessary assurance to the Northern Conservatives. Strengthened by it at home, they will be able to carry an overwhelming popular hostilities, and give us all an opportunity to come to an understanding. It will at the same time break up the existence of the common enemy—whose blood is a necessary cement for any future peace or fraternal relations between the parties.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Sentinel, 4th inst.

From Fredericksburgh we learn that the Yankees have erected a battery of large guns in the cemetery at Falmouth, and that a considerable force had been increased opposite Fredericksburgh.

It is as quiet as usual in Culpeper. About twenty prisoners were brought down from the Rappahannock in the Central train last evening.

The Yankees attacked the cogwheel gunboats at Port Royal yesterday. They had a field battery at Port Conway, and struck one of the steamers several times, doing her considerable damage. Our artillery opened upon them and drove them off. No one was killed or wounded on our side. The enemy are reported to have lost several men. The steamers were partially dismantled before the attack.

THE FIGHT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, }
DUBLIN, Aug. 22, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.—The Home Guard and other citizens who have so promptly responded to the call for their services in this Department, in consequence of the retreat of the enemy, are directed to repair to their homes. In dismissing them, and expressing his thanks for their assistance, the General Commanding cannot too highly extol their zeal and patriotic devotion to their country, which they have displayed, and draws the happiest auguries for

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL TO GRENADA.

From the Grenada Herald, Aug. 4.

We were favored with a call last evening by [illegible] mail agent to Grenada, who had left Jackson on the last train, and came on to Grenada with the mail. He left the railroads in the north part of the State.

The force engaged in the movement consisted of three commands of cavalry—one about twelve hundred strong, that marched from Yazoo City, striking the Central Road at Durant's Station, the other, about one thousand strong, came from above, and reached the Central Road at Coffeeville. The party at Durant's destroyed a number of cars, which they fired in moving their baggage on their surrounded North. On the way they formed a junction with the Coffeeville force, stationed a number of troops there, and were finally able to make up two trains of twenty-five cars each. With these they proceeded east within a few miles of Grenada, when an officer who heard of their approach fired a trestle bridge. The rolling stock was then abandoned without being destroyed. On their route no outrages were committed, beyond running several negroes off—mules, and but few negroes accompanied them. They reached Grenada on Monday evening, the 13th instant.

The other column took out at Coffeeville by a small Confederate force, and a continual skirmishing was kept up over those falling back, mostly sixteen miles, to the Yallabusha. The passage not thereby was disputed by Col. Richards, with four hundred men, especially about an hour, and until the column from the South approached, when he retired, and were parted entered the town. His loss was two killed and six wounded; that of the enemy unknown.

The Federals manifested that the object of their movement was to destroy, burn and abandon on the Central Road, at the earliest time, a considerable amount of rolling stock at Grenada, and then run to Memphis on the Mississippi and Tennessee Road. To enable them to do this, bridges had already been prepared to be thrown across the Tallahatchie, Coldwater, and other streams on the route. But anticipating their purpose, Col. Richards destroyed both the elegant bridges over the Yallabusha. The result was the destruction of all the railroad property at Grenada, [illegible] *and large quantities of cotton, which they were unable to move.* [illegible] *night, and the depot and machine shops.* The Government will raise the Confederate flag over Grenada to-day.

A few Yankees who had been thrown across the Yallabusha, and straggled off pickets, were taken prisoners. Our total loss of course is stated above. Gen. Chalmers was absent from his department at the time, at Gen. Jeff. Thompson's headquarters.

We also learn from Mr. Williams that the cotton at Grenada and in the country north of there has been destroyed by the authorities. *About eighteen hundred bales, including Government and private were burned at Grenada.* The corn crop of the country is excellent, and will yield a large surplus above supplying the demand for home consumption. As Gen. Sherman in Lee is reported to be near Memphis, with a large force of his strong cavalry force in North Mississippi it is to be hoped he will be able to offer a more successful resistance to the enemy's raiding parties. If so, there is no portion of the Confederacy now within our control from which such large supplies of meat and grain can be drawn as from the section named. Let our authorities see to this in time, and not accordingly.

We shall now all we can get in a few days.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Utah militia garrison is said to be rapidly concentrating at Camp Douglas, Ala.

—Hon. Jacob Thompson declines being a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Not very strange in view of Gen. Grant's movements.

Naval Movements.

END OF THE MIDSHIPMEN'S SUMMER CRUISE.

The Midshipmen attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Marion* have ended their Summer cruise. The vessel is now bound from Portsmouth, N. H., to Newport, where her young middies will be sent on shore to complete their course of education at the Academy. A few of them will remain on board of the *Marion*, and several will be transferred to the frigate *Santee*, which is the maritime rendezvous of the young gentlemen at Newport. The young officers of our navy have seldom had a more pleasant cruise than that which has just been made in the *Marion*. Their vessel has been cruising between Portland, Me., and Philadelphia, has visited all the Navy-yards and passed through the Hudson River—remained some time at the West Point Military Academy, the young men visiting it, and also the West Point Foundery. The underwent some slight repairs during her visit to Boston, New-York. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut. Commanding, E. C. Mathews; Lieutenants, Executive Officer, T. F. Rane, J. D. Marvin; Assistant Paymaster, N. J. Wright; Midshipmen, R. E. Evans, W. B. Hoff, W. H. Watkins, C. V. Gridley, H. C. Irvin, (to perform Lieutenant's duty;) Master's Mates, J. W. Johnson, Acting Boatswain, and ninety-four Midshipmen.

DIFFICULTY OF CATCHING THE PRIVATEERS.

As an example of the difficulty of falling in with rebel privateers, of which so much has been said, it would be well to consider the case of the United States ship *Sac*. This ship has been in the United States service for nearly three months, during which time she has been fitted out, three and a half months for repairing, &c., during the balance of that time, fifteen and a half months, she has cruised over 34,375 miles, under several different commanders as follows: Under command of Acting Volunteer Lieut. Josiah Cassat, 27,644 miles; under command of Acting Master, Davis, 3,391 miles; under command of Acting Master James M. Williams, 30,340 miles, all the time in search of rebel privateers in the vicinity of where they had been last reported, and in the vicinity where subsequent reports prove them to have been at the time, yet the *Sac* has not been enabled to fall in with any of them.

THE MONITORS AT SOUTH BOSTON.

Three monitors are now in course of construction at South Boston. Of these two are being built at the ship-yard of the Globe Works. They are named *Swatara* and *Wassaw*. The *Swatara* is receiving her planking, and will probably be ready for launching about the latter part of December. Only the keel of the *Wassaw* is laid. The ship-master is building at the ship-yard of Agnus Adams, and is called the *Canonicus*. It is about as far advanced as the *Swatara*. These monitors and those at East Boston, are of exactly the same make, differing neither in length, breadth, depth, process of planking nor in anything appertaining to their building. They are to be 226 feet in length, to have 45 feet beam and draw 15½ feet of water. They are altogether too shallow for sea service, and must either be intended for river navigation or harbor defence. Reports assign them to the latter use. It is believed, that they will be employed as protectors for the harbors in Massachusetts Bay. They will have several essential improvements introduced in the first monitors. One of them is a water-tight compartment two feet in width, extending around the whole body of the vessel. The water is pumped out of this compartment when the monitor is at sea. This keeps her, and having her gunwale but a few inches above the water, she may leave many of the dangers of the ocean behind her. If the monitor is preparing for sea she can be made to float the water-tight compartment, and by the addition of the weight of the water in this compartment, she can be made to draw a foot more water than she would when in port. This addition to her draught and greater displacement of the water, will give her greater stability. Should the monitors be found to be lacking in speed, they will be towed to the scene of action by steamers. The *Swatara* and *Wassaw* are to have each two turrets, and will be armed with four guns, two in each turret. The turrets will be of iron, and will be constructed in sections, so that they can be taken apart and transported by railroad to any point where they may be required. The *Canonicus* is to have but one turret, and will have but two guns. The turrets will be of iron, and will be constructed in sections, so that they can be taken apart and transported by railroad to any point where they may be required. The *Canonicus* is to have but one turret, and will have but two guns. The turrets will be of iron, and will be constructed in sections, so that they can be taken apart and transported by railroad to any point where they may be required.

The Iron-Clad Frigate Roanoke.

THE TRANSITION-PERIOD MEET.

The United States Iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, which sailed from this port on the 7th inst., for [illegible] *Fortress Monroe*, to [illegible] *Navy-yard*, [illegible] *Norfolk*, [illegible] *Washington*, [illegible] *Navy-yard*, [illegible] *Washington*, [illegible] *Navy-yard*, [illegible] *Washington*, [illegible] *Navy-yard

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (daily) or Times Weekly, (large or the Sunday morning edition), which is a Week Dollar.

To mail subscribers the price is ... per annum, invariably in advance, which is low.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

R. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the United States steamer ... ago at this port and the United States steamer Massachusetts at Fortress Monroe, we have two days' later news from Charleston Bar. On Tuesday last the *Ironsides* and monitors engaged the batteries on Sullivan's Island and a shell from the Confederates exploded one of the magazines in Fort Moultrie. Half the town of Moultrieville was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the shelling of the *Ironsides*, and all the shore batteries were extensively damaged. After the bombardment had closed, Admiral DAHLGREN ordered a boat expedition to advance upon Sumter, in the hope of taking it by storm. The attempt, however, ended in the repulse of the expedition with a loss of sixty men—among whom were six Lieutenants and an Ensign—and five boats. Gen. GILLMORE's forces were busied in erecting batteries from which to shell the city. Four additional pieces of ordnance had been exhumed from the sand on Morris Island, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured by our troops.

From our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac we receive the important rumor, that the inactivity of the great rebel army in Virginia has been at last broken by a general movement of a defensive character, undertaken solely with a view of prolonging the war, and as the last desperate step in the hope of reddening their long-continued series of reverses. It is believed that LONGSTREET's corps is now on its way to reinforce the armies in the Southwest and at Charleston, while the bulk of the rebel army will remain strictly upon the defensive, aiming simply to resist our advance upon Richmond, and, if we weakened as to be unable to make a stand at the Rappahannock, they are confident of their ability to prevent our capture of the Capital of the Confederacy. These considerations are eagerly commented on by the Army of the Potomac, which is in enthusiastic expectation of a vigorous Fall campaign.

We have this morning additional official particulars of Gen. BLUNT's recent brilliant operations in Arkansas, a brief notice of which we have already published. Dispatches received in St. Louis, dated at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 22d ult. Gen. BLUNT crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking STEELE, who had concentrated the forces under CANEIL, COOPER and STAND WAITE, numbering nine thousand, and posted on the south side of the Canadian River, sixty miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of sixty miles in forty-eight hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped, and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. Gen. BLUNT forced his way in, killing several of the enemy, taking a Captain prisoner, and capturing Perryville. The latter was a regular military post, and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. BLUNT directed the burning of the whole place. Quite a large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town. Advices from Gen. STEELE's army, in Arkansas, as late as the 2d of December, have been received at Brownsville. Operations were progressing in a manner that left no doubt of the complete success of the expedition.

A dispatch from Washington states that the President will not consent to accept the resignation of Gen. BURNSIDE, but requests him to remain in command of East Tennessee, which he has liberated from rebel control.

The late raid near Glasgow, Ky., was probably made by less than two hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces are in pursuit, with a good chance of capturing the whole party, of driving them from the State.

Bristol, a village in Sullivan County, at the extreme northeastern corner of Tennessee, the point of junction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburgh, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, running from Bristol to Knoxville, is reported from Washington to be in possession of our forces. Bristol is two hundred and four miles from Lynchburgh, fifteen from Abingdon, one hundred and thirty from Knoxville, and two hundred and forty from Chattanooga. It is a most important position, commanding East Tennessee, West Virginia and the mountainous parts of North Carolina.

The rebellion has made its donations to the ultra Secessionists, and we learn from a Richmond paper of the 11th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, that its printing office has been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. The friends of the paper retaliated by sacking the office of the *State Journal*.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Russian Minister, writes in a letter to a friend in Washington: "They have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the mouth of the Amoor River to America. It will unite all the continents and be the great work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

Gen. JEFF. M. THOMPSON and Capt. REUBEN RAY, the latter of the General's Staff, were, on Thursday, transferred from Gratiot-street Prison, St. Louis, to the Military Prison at Alton, for safe keeping. Gen. JEFF. appears to have become rather troublesome, from the frequent applications made to see him and for various favors in his behalf.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday impannelled a jury to take evidence in the case of WILLIAM ENSLEY, a young man, residing at No. 103 East Twenty-third-st., who was fatally stabbed on Tuesday night by an unknown man at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue. A post-mortem examination revealed the remarkable fact that the deceased had lived three days after receiving a stab in the heart. The inquest was not concluded, on account of the absence of witnesses.

The Northern *Journal* (Jefferson County) says that Archbishop HUGHES has been for the past two weeks visiting at Lafargeville with the family of his brother. The Bishop's health is quite poor, and on his arrival at Lafargeville, from Saratoga Springs, he was very sick. The country air, however, seems to revive him, and he is fast recovering.

Col. SPENCER, of the First Alabama, who attempted to steal the Navy Yard there, rather than surrender some of the stores of Col. HARDEE, the rebel Commander, ordered a section to be fired, which would have destroyed the whole Navy Yard, but for the fact that they could not get him to consent with no success.

The first shipments of cotton from Galveston to New-Orleans since the blockade of the river in 1861, were made on the 6th inst., per steamer *Lady Pike*, by the house of WETTER, PARSONS & Co.

The steamer *Florence*, bound from Fort Randall to St. Louis, with a cargo of hemp, tobacco, &c., a few days ago struck a snag at Holmes' Island, six miles above St. Charles, in the Missouri River, and went on a bar near by, where she now lies with four feet water in hold. She was insured by Capt. J. G. CORNELL, of St. Louis, and valued at $35,000, principally covered by insurance. It is thought she can be raised.

It is said that the guerrillas made an attempt to kidnap Gen. BANNISTER, of the Sixth Army Corps, near West-Baltimore, a few days ago. They had nearly got within his tent when the guard discovered their designs, and repulsed the rascals. About the same time they laid an ambuscade for Col. MCLEAUGHRY, which, fortunately, proved unsuccessful.

Provost-Marshal-General FARNSWORTH, of Ohio, has received instructions from Washington to proceed with the draft in that State. The quota is 14,000. The wheel will commence turning early this week.

Eastern papers report that the Bay Mackerel fishery bids fair to be more successful this season than it has been for many years. The fish meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices.

One hundred and seventy-five sacks of rice, of the new crop, were received in New-Orleans on Sept. 4.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky, Groceries, Hops, and Tallow were in limited demand on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry existed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Lime, Earthenware and Tobacco. Wool was quite brisk and buoyant. Petroleum was lightly dealt in at drooping prices. The freight engagements were restricted, with 604 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Foreign Wrongs—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. SUMNER is to be thanked for his thorough exposition of the course of England and France in respect to our great struggle. It is something which has long been needed. One of the strangest things of this strange time has been the quietude with which our Congressmen have submitted to these breaches of international law and good faith. They have seemed to ignore entirely the fact that it particularly devolved upon them to appeal to the judgment of the civilized world. Our Secretary of State, and our Ministers in England and France, have done their own appropriate duties well. But their duties were purely diplomatic. Their arguments and their remonstrances were necessarily addressed to the private ear of Government only. They were bound not to know any such tribunal as public opinion. It was for our Senators and our Representatives in Congress to make manifest the indignation of the American people they professed to represent, and to invoke the severest condemnation of all people everywhere against the monstrous injustice we are suffering. It was for them to proclaim how international law, and how American precedent, debarred foreign governments from showing our rebels the slightest favor, and how every moral principle of the age entitled our struggling Government to the moral support of every civilized Power. They did nothing of the kind. From the beginning to the end of the last Congress, there was not a solitary debate, in fact not a solitary speech, of any weight, upon the subject of our foreign wrongs. The everlasting flood of Parliamentary impertinence on the other side of the water was met only by a dead Congressional silence on this. So far as depended on the men in our Capitol, Europe had a right to conclude that the once imperious Republic was thoroughly heartbroken, and ready to submit to any fate PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON might see fit to allot her. This quiescence was the more remarkable, because in such absolute contrast to the old habits. Time was, nay it always was, when a suspected clipper stopped, a stray loafer seduced into enlistment, a Mosquito Indian patronized, a patch of Pacific sand camped upon, a cod and mackerel ground curtailed—anything, even the ninth part of a hair sometimes, was sufficient to bring down Senatorial thunders which would shake the two continents. And yet here, when there was vital occasion, when foreign Powers were recklessly tampering with the very lifestrings of the nation, there was not the slightest whisper.

Mr. SUMNER's speech, clear and cogent as it is, would have had far greater influence had it been delivered from his seat in the Senate. His responsibility, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, would have imparted to it, in that place, an air of greater authority. Yet we are exceedingly thankful for it, even as it comes; and we trust that it will be widely read and pondered upon in Europe, at least in England. It ought to do great good. There is nothing in it calculated to offend national sensibilities. It is a calm appeal to reason and conscience; and such appeals, when founded on truth, though they may be futile with individuals, are never made to a great people without some effect.

Americans have too quickly made up their minds that nothing is to be hoped from the justice of England. They seem to have settled down into a grim feeling that it is labor lost to seek further for a remedy, and that the only alternative for them is to bear their ills, and hide their time. Even the announcement that rams, and other destructive vessels of peculiar power, are about to be launched from the English coasts against our commerce, arouses no new wrath. It is realized that it is useless to warn England against the consequences of persisting in this course of wrong. Such warnings, however calmly they may be given, are at once caught up by the leading presses of the kingdom, and set forth as audacious Yankee *threats*; and there are no people in the world who sooner resent being threatened than the sturdy Saxon. Lord PALMERSTON himself did not disdain to play upon that sensibility when he made his flourish in Parliament that the Foreign Enlistment Act should not be amended—that "the people and the Government of the United States must not imagine that the cry raised will induce us to come down to this extent." He knew the Act. It is worse than useless to warn for our very warnings are powerful material for kindling new passion and prejudice. But, for all that, we might cite yet to-day up to the conviction that nothing that future war can redress our grievances. War between the two great Christian nations of the world would be a fearful calamity. The more clearly every thoughtful American sees that it must come inevitably from a persistence in the present treacherous policy of the *English Government, the more he is bound to* labor for an abandonment of that policy. A remedy for a wrong, even though late, is a thousand times better than a bloody expiation of it afterward.

What is needed is true statement, and clear argument, and manly appeal, not to the Government of England, but to the people of England. We mean the body of the people in distinction from the aristocratic and the commercial classes. These classes are of course against us; the one class because they are personally interested in the destruction of our Democratic institutions; the other, because "the Confederacy" promises free trade, and because the multiplication of Confederate privateers throws most of the carrying trade into British bottoms. They are the very classes which ordinarily control the Government, and which, in fact, have controlled it in all its policy toward us thus far in this struggle. But there is a power behind superior to theirs, which, if once fairly aroused, would very speedily compel the Government to do us justice. It is the power of honest public opinion—that great popular regard for truth and right which has again and again, in English history, dictated its policy to unwilling rulers. Our firm belief is that this can be enlisted for us, by faithful and patient appeal. We are obliged to believe it, because we *know* that our cause is just and our grievances real, and because it cannot be that the people of England have become so utterly changed from what they were, that they have ceased to care for justice and humanity. The simple fact that four thousand of the clergymen of England have recently, over their own names, testified their sympathy for our great national cause, is in itself a most encouraging sign that popular sentiment is coming up to its proper mark; for these clergymen must speak not only for themselves personally, but for the greater part of the intelligence and the moral worth of their four thousand parishes. The popular mind of England was at the very outset of our war completely deceived about its real character, by a stupendous system of sophistry and falsehood. It has been slow to correct itself, for it is a mind the slowest in all Europe to unlearn. Yet the progress in our favor has been very marked, in spite of all the efforts of the Government and of leading men and of leading journals to keep it turned against us. Let us fairly recognize this, and do what we well can to promote it. The growing disposition to regard England as dead to every just and honorable sentiment, and to consider her only as destined to some dread retribution in some future day, is all wrong. The Government of England is not England, but the people behind it. That people is of our own race. It has been bred to the same great principles of religion, law, humanity and freedom. There is no reason to despair that it will yet recognize the duty of England, and cause it to be fulfilled.

The Ex-Mayor and the President.

FERNANDO WOOD, in his correspondence with the President, made his representations of what "the Southern States" were prepared to do, on the strength, as he said, of "authority which I deem likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful." Whether that authority was an official personage or not, he does not say. If it were not, of course no importance could be attached to it—no more than could be attached to his own representations of what The Northern States are prepared to do. If it was, how can it be reconciled with the speech made by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS at about the same time? Surely, if there is anybody connected with "the Confederate Government," who would be more likely than any other man to favor arrangements for the return of the South to the Union, it would be its Vice-President. He was the last public man of the South to yield to the secession movement, and did so then apparently because it was no longer possible to withstand the pressure. Of cool temperament, of magnanimous spirit, and of great discernment, possessing more of the respect of the North, both as a statesman and a man, than any other rebel functionary, and known also to have very little confidence in most of the rebel chiefs, he was the very man of all others to have this desire for reconciliation with the old Government, if there were any such feeling anywhere in the rebel councils. Yet it was just before the date which Mr. WOOD gives as the time when he was advised of what he communicates to the President, that this same ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS delivered a speech in Crawfordville, Ga., published by us soon afterwards, the entire burden of which was an exhortation to the people never to give up. He said:

"The States South had done neither but what was their right, their inalienable right, to do, the reasons their ancestors did in common with the North, when they severed their connection with the British Government. The war was waged by the North in denial of this right, and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation. It was, therefore, aggressive, wanton and unjust. * * * In whatever crisis and sacrifices this war may bring upon us, when the thought of 'what is all this for?' comes in the mind, recollect that it is on our part for everything most dear and sacred; and whatever reverses may await us, in a struggle for such objects, let the watchword of the last survivors be, 'never give in.'"

The whole tone of this speech makes it perfectly manifest that at no period of the war has there been less idea of submission among the rebel officials than at the very time when FERNANDO WOOD sought to entangle the President into an armistice for the purpose of negotiation.

It was, in fact, the very period when the rebel Government had the most reason to be confident. The national arms had for several months gone for nothing, whatever, in any direction. McCLELLAN had been driven from the Peninsula. POPE had been disastrously defeated in Northern Virginia, movements upon Charleston and upon Vicksburgh had been most successfully repulsed. BURNSIDE was positioning a new advance upon Richmond at a disadvantage which had resulted, before WOOD's second letter to the President, in his terrible overthrow at Fredericksburgh; *the Fall elections in the great Northern States* had gone against the Administration, and revealed the existence of a very powerful peace party; a majority in several of the Northern Legislatures, particularly those of New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, were fully prepared to unite with Kentucky in initiatory steps for withdrawing from the war; jacobinical clubs and seditious journals were doing their utmost to instigate the people to turn against the Government, and to generate strife between the East and the West; FRANCE was beginning to urge upon ENGLAND the expediency of recognizing the Confederacy; and every where despondency and absolute disencouragement were fast settling down upon the great heart of the people. Such was the situation at that period. We say, therefore, that, on its face, it is incredible that any responsible official in "the Confederacy" should have taken such a time for a proposition to return to the old Government, and send representatives to the next Congress on the single condition that "a full and general amnesty" should be accorded. The only explanation of FERNANDO WOOD's assertion is, that it was one of the complete round of machinations desperately undertaken about that time, to get an armistice, which should serve as a foothold for a peace at any price. The people were worked upon by a systematic and perfectly unscrupulous crusade against the Administration; the army was worked upon by appeals calculated to excite disaffection and mutiny against the removal of McCLELLAN, and against the pronounced Emancipation Proclamation of the first of January; the legislatures were worked upon by resolutions for an armistice and a convention; the foreign Powers, through Lord LYONS, were worked upon by the interview of "the leaders of the Conservative party," described in his memorable dispatch to Earl RUSSELL; and the plan would have hardly been complete unless something had also been done to work upon the honest mind of the President. But it was impossible to do this except by some great deception. How it succeeded that brief letter signed A. LINCOLN, pretty plainly testifies.

How grandly subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of the President's declaration that he did "not think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation"! Even supposing that the representations of the Copperhead leader were warranted by the fact, and that the Southern States would have really agreed to "send Representatives to the next Congress," provided the war were suspended and a general amnesty granted, whobelieves that any permanent peace could have ensued? The rebel chiefs would have come back to our seat of Government, flushed with their success in having not only successfully resisted the old Government for two years, but in having driven it to the very verge of ruin. They would have claimed—and with a good deal of reason—that the war had demonstrated their superior physical and moral power. They would have assumed a haughtier tone, and made higher demands than ever. The Government would have been called upon to give new guarantees to Slavery, to indemnify for the loss of slaves occasioned by the war, to pay the debts of "the Confederacy," to redeem the Confederate currency, and to do a thousand other things necessary to clear the rebels of their embarrassments, and reinstate them into their old power as the only legitimate rulers of the country. Whatever the Copperheads might have been willing to concede, the Northern people generally would have never submitted to such demands, and the consequence would have been either a new war, or—what is scarcely less injurious—a raging discord continually threatening war. The fact that the President did not suspend military operations, as FERNANDO WOOD solicited, has given a series of mighty successes to the Government, and has made it morally certain that the South will soon deem it a privilege to resume, without condition, its constitutional relations to the Union. The rebel leaders who have brought all this calamity upon the country will not again be seen in high places of power in Washington, but will suffer the punishment due to their crimes. The peace that will be gained will be a peace having the best of all guarantees—a sense on the part of one of the parties of thorough defeat and utter powerlessness. The war will have been fought through to its legitimate conclusion, and order and security will reign ever after.

The Right or Wrong of Secession.

The complete silence into which the fall of Vicksburgh and Port-Hudson and the defeat of Gettysburgh has thrown the leading Secessionist agents abroad, is the best possible proof that the only Union arguments that can really be called cogent in that quarter are victories. Mr. SPENCER has only made his appearance once in print since the capture of Vicksburgh, and that was to make head in the *Times* against the rapid depreciation of the rebel loan, not, however, on the ground that the case of the Confederacy was not hopeless, but on the ground that, whatever happened, the South would still form an influential portion of the Union, capable of maintaining its own honor and seeing that its engagements were fulfilled. At the last meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, his statement that he had better not say much "about American affairs," in allusion to the formal repudiation of him by the Richmond *Enquirer*, was received with shouts of laughter. His colleagues have not borne up with even so much fortitude as he. ROEBUCK, who usually stars it in the gentlemen at this season, and gives the men of Sheffield, at least, a bit of his mind on the conduct of foreign Powers, has postponed his lips since the fiasco his motion early in July for a recognition of the Confederacy. Messrs. SLIDELL and LAIRD have conveyed his example, though the former warned Lord PALMERSTON that the news expected every hour at that date (of the capture of Washington by Lee) would probably cause him to change his resolution not to interpose *the Confederacy, with a rapidity which would* certainly appear humiliating. As these were almost the only prominent friends of the South who went so far as to advocate recognition, we shall probably hear no more on this branch of the subject. The fact that Parliament is not in session, and will not be in session until February next, furnishes them with a reasonable excuse to the Southern agents for not bringing it up again at present, even if they feel loth to hide their feelings by urging on them the necessity of retrieving their late reverses.

There is a large class of Southern supporters in Great Britain, perhaps the largest, who are hostile to the war simply because they believe it impossible that the North can succeed. It contains a large number who care nothing for Slavery, and nothing for either North or South, as well as a large number who, so far as they have any preference, like the North rather the better of the two. No amount of preaching, or praying, or arguing on our side ever produced on these people the smallest impression. They did not care two straws about the justice of our cause or the rascality of our enemy's. For them the only possible justification of so bloody a struggle was our success, or a demonstration that we would succeed eventually. Upon this class the effect of the recent victories is, of course, all but decisive. They believe in and honor "Imperialism," believe in the right of the strongest, resolutely refuse to look behind a decisive victory, and abhor refugees, exiles, and all kinds of "down-trodden" people, and disapprove of all whining and complaints. They admire Louis NAPOLEON ever since the *coup d'etat*, and admired GARIBALDI from the time of his capturing Palermo until he was wounded in the foot, and would consider any man who managed to thrash everybody but England, as a real hero, worthy of true worship. For them the destruction of the Southern armies, and the occupation of the Southern territory, settle the right and wrong of secession, and confirm, irrevocably, the Northern theory of the nature of the United States Government, and there is nothing more certain than that the misfortunes of the South will furnish them, after the war is over, with food for merriment in exact proportion to the warmth of the encomiums they now lavish on its valor and endurance.

A great deal of the irritation which has prevailed among us, caused by European comments on the origin and progress of the war, has been due to the habit, in which the nation has been bred, of deciding questions of public interest by appeals to abstract right and justice. To get at this standard is the object of all our agitation and discussions, and we have had too few foreign imbroglios for the mass of the public to become thoroughly familiar with the respect which prevails in Europe for the law of force—a respect bred or bequeathed by centuries of collision and strife. To find it applied so sternly to the solution of our present troubles, as it has been by foreign critics, took most of us by surprise. But, on the other hand, European publicists were no less surprised, owing to their own experience and training, to find us with a million of men in the field, and so anxious as we showed ourselves to be to prove that we had right on our side.

The Congress at Frankfort.

At latest European dates, the assembled Princes of Germany were still in deliberation at Frankfort, touching the reconstruction of the Federal Union. Notwithstanding the affability and popular deportment of the Kaiser, many of those potentates had expressed uneasiness at the absence of the Prussian King, and therefore it was resolved, immediately after the opening of the Congress, that a joint note should be sent to WILLIAM, inviting him to take part in their proceedings. The sovereign of Saxony was the bearer of this missive, which failed, however, to produce the desired effect.

The objections of the Brandenburgher to the schemes of his rival, could not be removed, and so he persisted in refusing to attend. But it would be wrong to infer that this persistence arose from mere obstinacy. The fact is that VON BISMARK and his master fancy that the precipitancy of FRANCIS JOSEPH has got Austria into a dilemma. The Kaiser's plan of reform is certainly more calculated to promote his own interests than to strengthen German federalism. Thus by claiming the Presidency of the new Directory for himself, and by seeking to invest the Federal Council with power to drag the Union into war in defence of the non-German provinces of any of its members, by the vote of a *bare majority*, he has excited the jealousy and distrust of his brother potentates, while by allowing the Senates of the several States to elect one-third of the Lower Federal Chamber, he has roused the indignation of the entire German people.

The Princes think that Prussia, as the most powerful of the purely Teutonic States, should share the Presidency with Austria. They do not like the idea of being bound, at the pleasure of the Federal Council, to sustain with arms the supremacy of the Hapsburgs in Hungary or Venetia. The people, on the other hand, exclaim against a Diet, with the election of which the State Senates shall have anything to do, and demand that the right of choosing the members of the new Chamber shall be vested in themselves. Some attempts have been made in the Congress to so modify the Kaiser's project as to obliterate these defects; but, though the Austrian Emperor is always courteous and conciliating, he has told down at other for his observance of his brethren, which has rendered such efforts totally unavailing. They must be unanimous in support of their objections, or His Majesty cannot consent to entertain them; and, as unanimity is a virtue that need not be sought for among the Frankfort potentates, any proposition not agreeable to FRANCIS JOSEPH is sure to fall to the ground.

There is, however, another Congress *holding its sessions just now in Frankfort*, which is not necessitated to observe the Kaiser's regulations, and whose opposition, if prevented, may prove more formidable to the Austrian scheme than that of the sovereigns. This rival Congress is not a prince's, but a people's Congress, being composed of deputies from the various States of Germany, who have gathered together in the Federal metropolis to discuss matters essential to the welfare of Fatherland. These men represent the national party—the party of progress, the democratic intelligence of the whole Confederation—and they have not been inattentive witnesses of what has been transpiring in the other assembly. Their own opinion, undoubtedly is, that no reform of the Federal Constitution can be effectual or acceptable to the nation, save that which is founded on the rejected Constitution of 1849; but though they regard the Kaiser's project as exceedingly imperfect, yet to evince their gratitude to him for even attempting to amend the present system, they have expressed a disposition to give him the benefit of their support, if he will only consent to leave the election of the Lower Chamber to the *people at large*, and allow its sessions to be annual instead of triennial.

On the course which FRANCIS JOSEPH will take in relation to the suggestions of the Deputies, depends the fate of his project. If he condescends to compromise with them, and to modify his Constitution to the extent they require, the people and the people's representatives throughout the length and breadth of Germany will sustain him. If he should be so unwise as to contemn the advances of the Deputies, and to disregard their suggestions, he may indeed succeed in forming a new Confederacy of Princes, but as for a confederacy of *nations*, it will be as far from realization as ever.

EUROPEAN POLITICS IN REFERENCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The False Idea of European Politics—Its Results on the World—False Relations of France and England—Christian Politics not Understood in Europe—The Consequences, Future Revolutions, Wars and Conflicts.

THE BAHAMAS, Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

If the American nation wanted a new offering to its vanity, (of which we have had more than enough,) we have it in the fears, anxiety and commotion of thought which our domestic quarrel has occasioned in Europe. But a little while since one would have thought, from European descriptions, that this was a land of semi-civilized, illiterate and coarse people, who had no shine in comparison with the polished nations of Europe, and could never hope to make an historical parallel with those great and polished peoples who have so long delighted to dwell under the royal crowns of Tudors and Plantagenets, Guelphs and Bourbons. We had, indeed, some rough granite at the bottom, but no Parian marble in the superstructure. We had some log cabins, but no Corinthian columns. Even our granite was crumbling into sand, and had none of that solid strength which was likely to survive the tests of time and the shocks of nature. We could read, but had no literature; could measure, but had no science; we had some religion, but it was dying away for want of a State Church. We had lovely women, more cared for than any in the world, but they too were perishing with weakness and sentimentality. Such is the picture which Europe gives of America, till events compelled them to correct, in some respects, the drawing which their ignorance and ill-nature had made. For a long time, DE TOCQUEVILLE was the only man in Europe who comprehended the resources of America, and the strength of republican institutions. Now, statesmen, savants, merchants, the pulpit and the press, are compelled to think, to speak and to act about America. But yet they do not think or speak with any accuracy. Subjects of politics, or religion, or even commerce, which English statesmen would understand perfectly well in regard to France, or Germany, or India, they seem totally to misunderstand, or pervert, in reference to the United States. The same is true of France,—where even the Government thinks that we are so weakened as not to maintain the great principles of American politics, which we have announced to the world as our settled policy. Could no one state to them so simple a fact as this: that if the whole eleven rebel States had been destroyed, like Sodom, from the face of the earth, *it would have required but just fifteen years to have recovered the whole loss?* Can no one tell them, that on American questions we are united; and that from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cape Horn, there will be one united resistance to European interference? You will say, Mr. TIMES, that we are calm upon this point; for we shall bide our time; but bide it, as the Sun bides it in his course—fearless and resistless—in the execution of that great commission, which God has given us to perform among the nations.

All these false conceptions and perverted views of European statesmen in regard to the United States, arise from an original *false idea* of the duties and relations of nations toward each other. That false idea is, that if in the *interest* (commercial, military or political) of a nation—*apparent* interest, for it is generally not a real one—that nation has a right, at any rate, must *interfere* with other nations, to put them up or down, carve or destroy them at pleasure. The present diplomatic controversy about Poland is a case directly in point. Neither France or England have a particle of right or interest in Poland. Poland does not lie near them, has no commerce, belongs to a different race and different religion; in fine, is as entirely foreign to their concerns as the Kalmuck Tartars. What, then, do they mean all this pains and trouble, and endanger peace for? Simply because they want *to repress the growth and power of Russia.* They cannot do it, God will give its natural and predestined growth to Russia in spite of them. But their pride, their false idea of politics, their depraved and perverted views of political justice, have blinded their eyes, as it did the nations of antiquity. The Russian has now raised his banners on the monuments which commemorate the conquests of GENGHIS KHAN. Is he likely to go back for fear of France or England? In Poland, in the

Orleans, in Hindostan, at Gibraltar, and at Malta, are ever ready to take their weapons of war and their galleys, which have kept France and England at bay, with all the world. We cannot complain that they do not regard the rights of man when they have no regard to the rights of nations. What right have they to go privateering round the world, like the buccaneers of the West Indies, to carry up and overturn the possessions of other nations? Have they any divine commission, as they profess to have a divine right of Kings, to go up and down through the earth seeking whom they can devour? The whole of this policy is iniquitous and wicked[illegible]; yet it will be pertinaciously brought to a close by some sudden and terrible shock. Who can say that it will not be the Genius of America to give that shock? The United States are the only people on earth who profess and rightly maintain a system of political justice. Hence it is that the Bonbocks and Napoleons and Palmerstons of Europe don't like us. Arguing from their own selfish views, they say we shall grow so large that they will have to walk between our legs, after the manner of the Romans at the Cimoline focks. We have no desire for that. Let them mind their own business in Europe, and leave us America, and we shall never interfere with them. They may pull down, build up, or repair their old Gothic institutions, as they please. We have nothing to do with them, and no desire to meddle with them.

The present alliance of England and France is, to the last degree, false and hypocritical. It cannot last long, although such an alliance has no term in it, if they desire it. But what a spectacle to the world does this *entente cordiale* present? France is just finishing sixteen immense iron-clad vessels, and keeping up an immense army. What is all that naval preparation for? Simply for an invasion of England, *if the opportunity ever occurs*. What is England doing? Not only building iron vessels and casting enormous cannon, but making camps, arsenals and fortifications in the midst of the kingdom, *against an invasion by France!* Such is the *entente cordiale*. We are mere lookers-on in these events, but can any American have failed to see, and even to regret, the humiliation of England in this French alliance? Much as we are offended at the haughty insolence with which we have been sneered at in England, can we fail to regret this downfall of the once proud Briton before the charlatan of France? For myself, I shall ever, with COWPER, rejoice that

"Chatham's language was my mother tongue,
And Walsh's great name competries with my own."

Christian politics, like Christian morals, are grounded on great and simple principles—universal in their application. God has rights and man has rights, and to guarantee these, God gives the two great commandments on which hang all the law and all the prophets. There is a political justice, both to man and nations, and until the rights of men and nations shall be acknowledged there will be war, and slavery, and plunder, and outrage in the world. Is it not strange that two Christian nations, which profess to be at the head of all civilization, cannot see this? Alas! when shall day dawn on the darkness of nations?

The present policy of England and France will perpetuate wars, till they themselves be crushed under the chariots of some mightier powers. Would it be strange that Russia or America should be the potent means employed by Providence in teaching the last great lessons of justice and freedom to the world?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Troubles in Kansas.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SCHOFIELD AND GOV. CARNEY.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes a correspondence which has recently transpired between Gov. CARNEY, of Kansas, and Gen. SCHOFIELD. Under date of Leavenworth, Aug. 24, Gov. CARNEY writes that he must hold Missouri responsible for the attack upon Lawrence. He says:

"No body of men, large as that commanded by QUANTRELL, could have been gathered together without the people residing in Western Missouri knowing everything about it. Such people cannot be considered loyal, and should be treated and dealt with as traitors. For while they conceal the movements of desperadoes like QUANTRELL and his followers, they are in the worst sense of the word their aiders and abettors, and should be held equally guilty.

"There is no way of reaching the armed rebel while the civilian is permitted to stalk him. There can be no peace in Missouri, there will be utter desolation in Kansas, unless both are made to feel, promptly, the utmost rigor of military law. The peace of both States, and the success of the opposite, counsel alike this resolute course of action."

He urges this policy upon Gen. SCHOFIELD, and adds:

"I do not see how I can hesitate to demand, or how you can refuse to grant, a Court of Inquiry, by which the cause of that fatal occurrence may be fully investigated, and all the facts laid before the public. I go even further. I demand that this Court of Inquiry shall be composed entirely of officers of the regular service, holding military commissions in Kansas, and I do this most earnestly, to guarantee alike our present and future safety."

Gov. CARNEY asks for arms. Gen. SCHOFIELD answers, sending one thousand stand of arms and ammunition, and grants the Court of Inquiry. He says:

"I do not wish to exonerate, in any way, the crimes of those who are at all responsible for these acts. They shall suffer the fullest penalty. I simply state what a moment's reflection will convince are facts, to show the necessity for full preparation on your part to assist me in preventing the recurrence of any calamity like that which befell Lawrence.

"I am informed that a meeting was held at Leavenworth a few days ago, in which it was resolved that the people should meet at Paola on the 5th day of September, for the purpose of entering Missouri to recover their stolen property. If this were the only result of such expedition, or if their vengeance could be limited to those who are actually guilty, there would be no objection to it; but it is a simple matter, of course, that the action of such an irresponsible organization of enraged citizens would be indiscriminate retaliation upon innocent and guilty alike.

"You cannot expect me to permit anything of this sort. My plainest duty requires me to prevent it at all hazards and by all the means in my power. But I hope a few days' reflection will show the popular leaders in Kansas the folly and wickedness of such measures of retaliation, and cause them to be abandoned.

"I shall confidently rely upon your powerful influence to prevent any such action on the part of the people of Kansas as will force me into the painful position of having to oppose them in any degree, particularly by force."

Under date of Kansas City, Sept. 2, Gov. CARNEY responds:

"The 9th day of this month, by order of your District Commander, is the day fixed upon to begin this summary punishment. That this punishment may do swift and sure, I offer you any force at my command. You have promptly sent me a sufficient quantity of arms to meet the wants of the State. With these arms in their hands, and organized, our citizens can repel any raid which brutal marauders like QUANTRELL and his band may attempt, or punish instantly and severely those who shall aid or abet them."

Gen. SCHOFIELD concludes the correspondence with the following letter, under the same date with Gov. CARNEY's letter:

"I fully sympathize with your feelings of anxiety to give security to the Kansas border, and to avenge on the people in Missouri the unparalleled atrocities of the Lawrence massacre. My forces in Kansas and Missouri having been greatly reduced by reinforcements sent to Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, STEELE and BANKS, I am very glad to avail myself of your offer of a part of the Kansas militia to aid the United States forces in this District. With the chief towns on the western border of Kansas garrisoned by the militia of the State, and with the two regiments of volunteers which I have lately ordered to the front, the troops already in the District, the military authorities will be able not only to execute the orders for the expulsion of disloyal persons, but to pursue and destroy the guerrilla bands which have so long ravaged the border.

"For the purpose stated, I will accept the services of as many companies of militia as may be deemed necessary by you and the District Commander to pursue the latter referred to."

The State Fair.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The preparations for the State Fair are completed. The buildings are all permanent and most tastefully arranged; 60 acres of ground are inclosed. Stock has been arriving during the day, and the indications are that the exhibition will be very fine. Of course much depends on the weather.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

CHARACTER—Present Disorganization—Trade with the West Restricted Even—Abolishing the Provisional Court—Gen. Grant in New-Orleans—The Corps d'Afrique—Promotions—A Grand Review of Troops on Carrollton—Slight Accident to Gen. Grant.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 4, 1863.

TRADE WITH THE WEST DECLARED FREE.

Things move rapidly in this Department. The letter I sent you, giving reasons why the Mississippi could not be immediately opened to commerce, and expecting the postponement of that blessing for some time to come yet, had not just arrived here in print, when Gen. BANKS' memorable Order No. 60 came out to astonish and gladden the whole commercial community. We all knew that the General would not impose restrictions one moment longer than was absolutely necessary, but nobody expected to see them removed so soon. I send you a copy of the order, which you will find to be one of vast consequence.

ABOLISHING A COURT.

In two or three letters past, I gave you an account of what was passing respecting what is called the great "Wood-pile" case. It was the grand local question of the day, and people were already trembling in their boots and asking each other in subdued breath where it was probable the Venetian "Don's mouth" would be located in New-Orleans. Not content with COLLINS sentence to a fine of $200 and six months' imprisonment, Dr. KENNEDY, editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*, had been pounced upon for libel; i. e. for asking a few public questions of public servants.

Gen. BANKS, however, happened to be at hand, and came out with an order, which I send you, knocking the Court of Judge HOUGHS into what is technically called a "cocked hat," by stating that the said Court "not having been established or recognized by the military authorities of this Department, and not being consistent with the proper government of the army, nor conducted according to the principle of military law, is hereby abolished."

You can imagine the consternation this created among some, and the joy among others. I saw by the *Era* Court reports that Mr. COLLINS, defended by those able counsellors Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Col. PERRIN, and Counsellor COLEMAN, has already made his appearance before Judge ANSOMA—that much respected young Daniel come to judgment—and got his release; accused and counsel leaving the room as the *Era* says, "with smiling countenances and in great good humor."

Dr. KENNEDY also made his appearance before Judge ANSOMA, and, through his counsel, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, asked for a trial on the libel charge which had been preferred against him. The Judge held that, under the terms of the order abolishing the court recently presided over by Judge HOUGHS, he had no jurisdiction over the case, unless he was specially directed to try it by the Commanding-General or the Provost-Marshal-General. Of course neither is going to take any notice of a court that had no legal existence, and so ends Dr. KENNEDY's little trouble.

Never, since Gen. BANKS put his foot in this Department, has he issued an order giving more unbounded satisfaction than the one in question,—among rich and poor. Men draw breath freely, and say among themselves, "We are now governed by one who, while he keeps down treason, wont allow any injustice to be done us by his own people. I actually heard of four respectable citizens—and their names can be forthcoming if necessary—who, on the strength of that one act of Gen. BANKS, took the oath of allegiance.

In a former letter, I ventured to predict that the abuses among us "cannot, must not, will not be permitted to continue;" and this order is a good first installment of the prediction. Others are bound to follow, and speedily. The good people of New-Orleans are presided over by one sent here to win them back from the infernal rascals who forced or deluded them out of the Union, and he is too wise a man ever to expect to do so, by allowing any injustice or oppression to those committed to his care. Let them have patience, and all will be well.

GEN. GRANT

Has been here for some days past, receiving those ovations which might naturally be expected by one who has done so much good inward the people of New-Orleans, by breaking down one of the greatest barriers to their commerce. Never was there a man on whom greatness sits more lightly than on Gen. GRANT. He is not a man of commanding stature or presence, but his free and easy manner, open, good-hearted face, and unpretentious bearing, make him the last person that one would, in a promiscuous crowd, fix upon as a hero. And yet a hero he decidedly is, and one whose name is, at this moment, filling not only this hemisphere, but the entire world.

On Wednesday evening he was serenaded by the "City Band" at the St. Charles Hotel, where he is now stopping. Last evening a grand reception was given him at the private residence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, which was hospitably thrown open to any citizens who were anxious to see and shake hands with his brother hero. Two members evaded encumbrance of the occasion—rich and poor, state-created citizens, with their well-dressed spouses, and the poor man with his better half in the best cotton dress she could spare for the occasion. All were equally well received; Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, catching the name of each one who came, passing it on to Gen. BANKS at his side, who then formally introduced the party to his distinguished guest. Tempted by a pretty little pair of rosy lips, the General gallantly stooped to kiss them, besides shaking hands; and, of course, having done so in one case, all the little girls that came after expected the same honor. What with kissing and shaking hands—for many hundreds were assembled in and about the residence—the General must have been pretty tired when the ceremony was over. Many of the select guests and officers were then invited to partake of the rich refreshments which had been provided.

THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

The General Order appointing Col. JOHN S. CLARK, Maj. S. HUEN PLEASE and Col. GEO. H. HARRIS, "a Commission to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment and education of persons of color," is one of immense importance, as it will reach to the very marrow of this difficult question.

I have too much to tell you respecting the progress and success of this great movement, to be willing to treat it at the end of this letter. I will merely say that so important a commission could not have been put in abler or better hands. I purpose, in my next, giving you some statistics of the *Corps d'Afrique* in this Department, which will be sufficient to show you that white others have been cavilling, and doubting, and protesting, we have been very quietly down here raising an army, of quality and proportions not to be despised.

PROMOTIONS.

In my record of the list of meritorious officers connected with the Engineering Department, which rendered such official service before Port Hudson, I inadvertently omitted any mention of Capt. W. S. LOVE, of Col. HOGE's Engineer regiment. This gentleman has been promoted to the rank of Major for meritorious conduct at Port Hudson. It was he who built the bridge that the colored regiment crossed over on the 30th May, and they were executed in six hours, under the fire of the enemy, in which he lost four men killed and four wounded. Maj. LOVE is a very young man, and consequently with a dazzling future before him.

Capt. J. L. FLEMING has also been ranked Major in the Regiment of the *Corps d'Afrique*, and H. C. KNIGHT, Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment of the *Corps d'Afrique*—Fourth's brigade.

A GRAND REVIEW

of troops took place this morning, at the Champ de Mars, at Carrollton. At eight o'clock a large number of saddled horses were sent round to the St. Charles Hotel, where Gen. BANKS soon after arrived, and the two Generals and their Staffs, accompanied by many other distinguished military men, set out together from the hotel. Having had full opportunity offered me of joining the gay cavalcade, I gladly availed myself of it.

The troops reviewed by Gens. BANKS and GRANT were those under the command of Major-Gen. WASHBURNE, now located on the Champ de Mars, near Carrollton, and presented a most brilliant and inspiriting spectacle. As regiment after regiment filed before the distinguished reviewers, it was easy to see in those brawny, sunburnt figures the very kind of stuff which LOGAN correctly pronounced would "hew their way to the Gulf when they marched." They all seemed to be in admirable health and spirits, and when Gens. GRANT and BANKS made their appearance in various portions of the lines, they were received with vociferous cheers from the men. One simultaneous shout of admiration going forth from the throats of twelve men in arms, is one of the most soul-stirring sounds that can fall upon the ear.

I regret to say that in returning from the field Gen. GRANT's horse, which many had noticed as a very spirited animal, took fright and ran with him against a wagon, by which both rider and horse came to the ground. Great fears were entertained that the gallant General might have been hurt seriously, but I am happy to say that up to a late hour to-night, nothing like apprehension is entertained respecting him.

SEPT. 5—6 P. M.

GEN. GRANT'S HEALTH.

The Secessionists here, anxious to turn every little incident to account, have started a rumor that Gen. GRANT was killed by the fall from his horse. Not knowing in what shape these mischievous reports may reach the North, I have made it my business, or the very latest moment, to inform myself of the actual condition of the gallant General. I reopen my letter, on board the *Morning Star*, on purpose to tell you that he only received a bruise on the muscles of the leg, which will confine him from his usual exercise for a day or two; and his Aide informs me that all is otherwise doing perfectly well, and that no apprehension whatever is entertained about him.

The mails by the *Locust Point*, which was advertised to leave New-York three hours before the *Morning Star*, reached here just three days and three hours after the latter vessel was at her wharf. Who is to blame for making the *Locust Point* the mail carrier?

NEMO.

THE REBELS IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY A DESERTER.

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 5.

An officer who came down from Brashear City yesterday gives us the following information in regard to the position of affairs inside the rebel lines. He conversed with the deserter himself, and we vouch for the authenticity of the news, so far as he is concerned.

The deserter is from BYRON's Texas regiment, and came into Brashear City on Sunday last. He states that on dress parade, at Vermillionville, on Thursday, the 27th ult., it was announced to the troops, by order of Gen. DICK TAYLOR, that Maj.-Gen. MAGRUDER had been shot and killed in Galveston a week previously.

The shooting was done by one of MAGRUDER's lieutenants, who caught the General in a criminal relation with his wife. He (MAGRUDER) was missing some time before, but it was not known that the murder was committed, had never been able to fix the crime upon him with absolute certainty.

The deserter also stated that the whole rebel force in Louisiana does not amount to more than 10,000, and they were scattered from near Berwick City to Opelousas and Alexandria. They are all under command of TAYLOR, whose headquarters are at Camp Bisland.

It was rumored among the rebel troops that KIRBY SMITH had been ordered from Arkansas and was at Shreveport, but it was not positively known. It was not stated whether he had any men with him.

The regiment to which the deserter belonged, BYRON's Texans, numbered over three hundred, rank and file, less than a month ago, but when he left they had all deserted but sixty.

Two other Texas regiments—STONE's and GANTT's—are in open mutiny, and declare that they will fight no more, as the Confederate cause is hopeless. On Sunday, the 23d ult., three rebel companies of Louisianians were dispatched from Vermillionville to Camp Bisland, where the mutineers were encamped, for the purpose of guarding them and keeping them from running away.

The rebels are represented to have plenty of beef and corn, but the privates are dispirited and clamorous to go home. This seems to be the condition of all the rebel armies at present, and the beginning of the end is evidently not far distant.

THE PROVOST COURT ABOLISHED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.—1. The Court of the City of New-Orleans, styled the "Provost Court," and assuming jurisdiction over the persons of officers and soldiers of the United States, Judge HOUGHS presiding, not having been established or recognized by the military authorities of this department, and not being consistent with the proper government of the army, nor conducted according to the principle of military law, is hereby abolished.

2. The Provost-Marshal-General is hereby directed to take possession forthwith of the records of said Court, and to retain them in safe custody until further orders. He will, by himself or his Deputies, discuss of all cases of arrest existing upon the receipt of this order, and take such measures as may be necessary to maintain the public peace.

Any officer or soldier of the army of the United States charged with any criminal law or the public peace, and any other person charged with the violation of military orders, will, when arrested, be held for trial and sentence before the Military Court established by General Orders, No. 40, unless otherwise ordered.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Blunt—Brilliant Exploits—Particulars of the Destruction of the Rebel Provision Depot at Perryville—The Indian Territory Cleared of Rebels.

GEN. BLUNT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

Official reports received at the headquarters from Major-Gen. BLUNT, and dated at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 22d ult. Gen. BLUNT crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking STEELE, who had concentrated the forces under CABELL, COOPER and STAND WATIE, numbering 9,000, and posted on the south side of the Canadian River, sixty miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of sixty miles in forty-eight hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped, and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. On the 26th ult. Gen. BLUNT learned from his scouts that STEELE and COOPER were encamped twenty miles south on the Texas road, and he immediately moved in pursuit. About 10 o'clock the same day, the advance guard met a company of Choctaws, who had been sent out to watch Gen. BLUNT's movements, and killed four, taking their Captain prisoner, who informed Gen. BLUNT that they belonged to a new regiment that had arrived from the Red River, and were eight hundred strong. About eight o'clock P. M. the advance came upon the town of Perryville, which is closely surrounded with timber, when they were fired upon from two mounted howitzers, charged with canister, wounding four. Gen. BLUNT dismounted the Sixth Kansas and advanced through the timber to within three hundred yards of the barricades erected by the enemy, when a dense cloud from our howitzers made them leave in haste.

On entering the town, Gen. BLUNT was informed that the force was a strong rear guard of the enemy, who were endeavoring to remove and destroy their commissary stores.

Perryville was a regular military post and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. BLUNT directed the burning of the whole place. Quite a large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP ON GALLEY CREEK, INDIAN TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863.

This camp is about eighty miles south of Arkansas River, and is some twenty miles short of where Gen. BLUNT, with his cavalry advance, camped night before last, a train of forty of Rebel wagons which has been called Perryville.

On the 26th BLUNT crossed the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, marching southwardly, and bearing to the East on the trail of STEELE, COOPER and their combined army. His advance then battle repeatedly, which soon ensued, and these he started for them, but they commenced a full retreat. He followed them with the cavalry part of his force to Perryville, making his last day's march of fifty miles between sunrise and sundown.

At this place their rear guard, with two light pieces of artillery, were encountered, but quickly fled, and their rapid flight for our exhausted men and horses.

At this place a vast amount of commissary stores was destroyed, and then BLUNT, with the cavalry, pushed on to Fort Davis, which was found deserted, and then further pursuit being useless as well as impossible, the rebels on a road without a resting place till they reach Red River, and mostly deserted and demoralized, as well as half starved, we took the back track, and are now on the road to Fort Smith.

This is certainly the final abandonment by the rebels of this country. They have moved all their machinery, and drives of cattle, sheep and negroes, all to Texas. The country is fully restored to the power and control of the Federal Government, and although it has been done by Gen. BLUNT's dauntless courage and zeal that was successful in spite of discouragement, dangers and delays, in spite of the refusal to join of adequate reinforcements, of orders to fall back, and innumerable "fixes in the road." There never was an army marched so far against, nearly two marched, Twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty miles a day, searching an enemy to fight, through rough, over hills, under a burning sun and over sandy plains, about the entire second Bull Run and Fredericksburg have had none of their powers of endurance, or go if here unnecessarily by indulging strange instincts of cloudy and determined battles.

A dispatch to Fort Blunt this morning orders a supply train to Fort Smith, which will be commenced or escorted as a post by the Army of the Frontier. We shall be there the 30th.

CHEROKEE.

Gen. Steele's Expedition—Everything Progressing Favorably.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Official advices from Gen. STEELE to the 1st of September have reached Brownsville.

Everything was working well, and the prospects of complete success were flattering.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

AN EXPERIMENTAL GUN.

An experimental gun of 20 inches diameter of bore, 126,000 pounds weight, and throwing a solid shot of 1,000 pounds, with a charge of powder of 100 pounds, is now being cast at Mr. CHARLES KNAP's Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh. It is believed that it will not be long before we shall see in our service guns of 20 inches diameter of bore.

PROGRESS IN SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

At the commencement of the rebellion there was not in the military service of the United States a single rifled sea-coast gun, with the exception of two or three experimental pieces, whose merits and efficiency were then undetermined. The system of sea-coast artillery at that time in use comprised the following, viz.: 16, 24, 32-pounder guns, and 8 and 10-inch columbiads and sea-coast howitzers, together with 10 and 13-inch mortars for vertical fire, and 24-pounder howitzers for flank defence.

THE REBEL STRENGTH LAST JUNE.

From reliable data it is ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac in June last with about 90,000 men and 200 pieces of artillery, among them a large number of 24 and 32-pounders. They outnumbered us in the second day's fight about 50 pieces of artillery and 25,000 men. On the day previous to the battle of the 1st of July, LEE's Quartermasters drew 75,963 rations. In the third day's fight both armies were in round numbers, exactly equal.

OPERATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Application is now pending in the General Land Office for the adjustment of the claims of Illinois to five per centum on the Indian Reservation within the limits of that State, reting the lands at $1 25 per acre, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, regulating the settlement of certain accounts between the United States and the State of Mississippi and other States.

A POPE'S STORY.

Gen. CASS denies the story published in one of your cotemporaries that he recently crossed the Rappahannock and held a political conversation with a rebel Colonel named HILL. The detailed account of the conversation between the General and his inquiring rebel friend is pursily a fancy sketch.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

NO DRAFT IN INDIANA.

There will be no draft in Indiana under the present call. She has furnished 93,695 three-years troops. Her quota under the call of the Government in 1861 and 1862 was 65,204—making an excess in favor of the State of 28,501. The number enrolled in the first class, under the present draft, is 114,163. One-fifth of the number in the quota called for by the Government, viz.: 26,032, which is 1,469 less than the excess furnished by the State of three years men in 1861 and 1862. Gov. MORTON is to-day accomplished the object of his visit to Washington in the settlement of the question as above stated.

SATISFACTORY INSPECTION OF THE NAVY-YARDS BY SECRETARY WELLES.

The Secretary of the Navy having returned from his brief visit to the several Navy-yards, expresses his gratification with the progress making in the construction and repairs of vessels, and the energy with which every branch of the varied business of the yards is conducted. The number of men employed was never greater than at the present time.

CAPTURE OF HON. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD BY GUERRILLAS.

Judge JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of West Virginia, was captured yesterday, by a party of rebel guerrillas, near his former residence at Occoquan. He is to be sent to Richmond.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION ARRIVED.

The President has received the resignation of Gen. BURNSIDE, but refuses to accept it, and requests him to remain in command in East Tennessee, which he has liberated from the rebel control.

NO TIDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIG HAIN.

BRIDES FROM CHARLESTON.

The Navy Department learns by a telegram that the gunboat *Massachusetts*, just arrived at Fortress Monroe, heard nothing of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, reported to have been seen off Charleston.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS has been detached, sick, from the command of the *Canonicus*, and is waiting for orders.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commander E. G. PARROTT has been detached from the command of the *Augusta* and ordered to the command of the *Canonicus*.

Lieut. A. T. MACKENZIE's orders to the Naval Academy have been revoked, and he is ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Indian Troubles.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamer *Shreveport* arrived from Upper Missouri last night. She left Gen. BLUNT's command Aug. 24. He was then marching to a point eighty miles above, where about 6,000 Sioux were encamped, with the intention of capturing or destroying them. The Indians were very hostile all the way down to Fort Pierre.

Near the mouth of the Yellow Stone River the crew of the *Shreveport* and the Indians had a three hours' fight, in which three of the former and forty of the latter were killed.

Nearly every place where the boat attempted a landing they found Indians prepared to attack them.

On several occasions the crew were compelled to cut the cable and let the boat float into the stream.

A party of thirty miners, who started down on a flat boat from Milk River, are supposed to have been killed by the Indians.

Another Speech from Davey Maddox.

CANADA MUST DEFEND OR AMERICANIZE HERSELF.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 12.

In the Canadian Parliament the Militia bills have passed to a second reading.

DAVEY MADDOX made another speech last night, and is attending to the military preparations of the Federal Government at Ketchebec. Russia's Polish and Cleveland, declared that Canada must immediately prepare for defence, or deliberately submit to Americanization ourself.

Arrival of the U. S. Steam Supply-ship Newbern.

NAMES OF HER OFFICERS.

The U. S. steam supply-ship *Newbern*, T. A. HAZEN, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived last evening. She brings as passenger Acting Assistant Paymaster H. S. BRADFORD, U. S. N.

List of Officers.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, T. A. HAZEN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, William B. SHEDDARD; Acting Master, J. H. RICHARDSON; Acting Ensigns, Charles MILLER and William Webster; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. COBB; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. CASKINS; Acting First Assistant Engineer, James SHAFFER; Acting Master's Mates, G. C. WILLIAMS, C. F. NIXON and J. P. JONES; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. C. ADAMS, John QUINN and Samuel SCOTNEY; Captain's Clerk, James ROBBINS; Paymaster's Clerk, E. F. SMITH.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A most Expensive, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Magnificent Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, No. 2 Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Fresh Cheese.
Dinner Sets, richly decorated or plain.
Tea Sets richly decorated or plain.
Toilet Sets, richly decorated or plain.
Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 889 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye. Leaves a beautiful black or brown, without any bad effects. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, having effected his removal to the new and more convenient rooms at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., can now be consulted at all hours by Ladies and Gentlemen afflicted with Diseases of the Skin, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all cutaneous diseases.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Stores and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, After-place, (second floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Agents of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gray's Premium Hair Restorative will Restore gray hair to its original color; will cause hair to grow on bald heads. Depot No. 261 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
Y. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Out-door Baths.—ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS, No. 6 and 8 Astor-pl., near Cooper Union. Elegant apartments for both ladies and gentlemen. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Trusses, &c.—H. RIS & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 3 Cooper-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

WIVERS—HUES.—By Rev. Alexander McClelland, pastor of the Mariner's Church, at his residence, No. 99 Madison-st., Mr. WILLIAM WIVERS and Miss MARY ELIZABETH HUES, both of this City.

DIED.

ADDIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, after a short illness, DANIEL ADDIS, of Brooklyn, member of the Graduating Class of Yale College, aged 21 years.

Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, at 2 o'clock Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 13. Relatives are invited to the house of his uncle, Edward E. BOWEN, No. 45 Willow-st., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

FRASER.—On Friday, Sept. 11, WILBUR FRASER, infant son of Stephen and Margaret Johnson, in the 20th year of its age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 62 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 11½ o'clock. Service will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Marriage, in Centreville, S. I., CHARLEY M., wife of Joseph B. H. Harding, aged 24 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Centreville, S. I., without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—In Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH M. PHILLIPS, wife of A. H. Phillips.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

SPARLING.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, after a short but severe illness, MARIA ELEANORE, daughter of Thomas and Susan M. Sperling, aged 24 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 31 M.-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock P. M.

VAN COTT.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 12, ISABELLA VIRGINIA, daughter of John and Isabella Van Cott.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 324½ Broome-st.

WIGHTMAN.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, Sept. 12, ANNIE L., daughter of George and Johannah Wightman, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall-st., for the 1 P. M. boat from Staten Island, to convey the friends to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains are to be interred. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 481.—Sept. 12, 1863.
60, 63, 29, 24, 34, 40, 7, 5, 78, 30, 49, 17, 44
KENTUCKY, CLASS 482.—Sept. 12, 1863.
33, 46, 9, 38, 72, 44, 13, 25, 16, 69, 45, 50, 17, 78, 69, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
We have now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of
BLACK SILKS,
And without lustre, in every grade, with
HALF MOURNING SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, DELAINES, EMPRESS EUGENIE, CANTON TAMISE and HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
Besides an immense Stock of
SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS—Some rare novelties!
BONNETS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 251 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either sulphur or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 9 DUTCH-ST.,
Between John and Fulton-sts.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$200,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failure of one of our wholesale buyers we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the Manufactory of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, chairs of different materials, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE call and examine our stock, comprising elaborately carved Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany goods.
WELD & BRAUNSDORF,
178 and 180 Eighth-st., between Broome and Sixth-sts. Ground floors of stores open into each other.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SECOND DISTRICT, No. 1,357 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1863.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 14TH Inst., the Office of this District will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. No one will be admitted to the office except on business connected with the service, and the public conveniences will be served thereby.

SPENCER KIRBY, Commissioner.
GEO. P. WOODWARD, Surgeon.
RENE. F. MARTINEZ, Provost-Marshal.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the Western and Southern people have largely flown, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents taken from the principal nervous specialists throughout the country, at DR. VARNEY'S, No. 7 Bond-st., (Box 4,586, P. O.) Also, DR. BOOTH, No. 1,197 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 57 Broadway.—SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, a series of Discourses on "The Moral Aspects of our Day." SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 6—"Our Moral Condition." Sept. 13—"The Moral Character of Our Day." Sept. 20—"Neglected Children." Oct. 4—"Young Men." Oct. 11—"Young Women." Oct. 18—"The Young Widow." Oct. 25—"Orphans." Nov. 1—"Sabbath." Nov. 8—"Power." Nov. 15—"Up Town." Nov. 22—"Our Present Responsibility to America." Nov. 29—"The Relations of Our City." These discourses will contain much plain truth concerning the evils of our day. The object in delivering them is to show the need of a more extended diffusion of the Gospel among the neglected classes. Sunday School every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION Services on SUNDAY, Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Love feast and sacramental services at 2½ o'clock P. M

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Commercial Bank, Cor. Broadway and Wall-st.
Deposits received and Drafts drawn on the principal cities in the United States.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 31, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, No. 15 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive sealed proposals at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st., until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for the purchase of the following Stocks, viz.:
$100,000 of the Stock of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office, }
Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the Quartermaster's Department during the quarter commencing the 1st of October, 1863, and ending the 31st December, 1863. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of furnaces, to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities as may be required from time to time by the Quartermaster, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to purchase elsewhere, and charge the expense to the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels in the ports and Depots above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully complied with. Parties of the remaining eighty per cent. at balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their proposals be accepted, enter into obligations with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies required. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his or their proposals be accepted, enter into obligations with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies required. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. It will be required of bidders for the faithful performance of their contracts, that their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney, or Collector. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if considered to be for the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

Cavalry Bureau, }
Office of the Chief Quartermaster, }
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1863. }

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the purchasing of seventy horses, to be delivered at Fifty-fifth-street Stables, Washington City, Sixteenth-street, or Tenleytown.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Two persons for every fifteen (15) to fifteen (15) hands high, seven five (5) inches (5) round, will be given to the saddler, commonly known as the "Seat." Not less than all colors will be taken.

The price, quality, and number to be stated, and the horses guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The inspection of the contracted horses must be given by a competent officer of the Government inspector.

Payments will be awarded from time to time to the parties furnishing, subject to the interest of the service. Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. HAWTHORNE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. HAWTHORNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

Executive Committee Office, July 30, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 5th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between this Island and the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of the Imperial Parliament, 19 Vic. ch. 20, and 24 Vic. ch. 10, and the acts of the Legislature of this Island, 25 Vic. ch. 36, 26 Vic. ch. 14, and 27 Vic. ch. 31.

The terms and conditions, including the rate of pay for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Lieut. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Bankers, 7 Lombard-street, London, or to JEREMIAH HILLYER, Esq., 54 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Proposals for the service are to be addressed and sent in the Secretary to the Executive Committee, at Jamaica, Spanish Town.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of Chief Quartermaster, }
Major's Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1863. }

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROPOSALS are invited at this office for FELT.—Specification of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Gilbert Point, near Alexandria.

Bidders are invited to meet with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. HAWTHORNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY HAVING a nice room to spare in a part of neighborhood, in the vicinity of Grace Church, would like to make arrangements with two first-class families for board, with private table each. In the Winter, unexceptionable references given. Address WAINWRIGHT, Box 2,332 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, Dot here or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with families of respectability and comfort. Location pleasant. Apply at No. 104 East 30th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on second floor; also, a few single gentlemen, in a private family, by applying at No. 161 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences, for a family or gentlemen and their wives. No. 24 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, where there is one child, for self, wife and child; two rooms, with fire, and two children. Five and seven Points not objected to. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box 2,332 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. By a gentleman and wife, in a central location, for the City; no objections to Brooklyn. If agreeable, and location suited, would pay liberally. Address A. F., Box No. 319 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY OF THREE, in October or November, three Miles from Madison-sq. Apply to E. M. PICKETT, No. 195 Broadway.

AT NO. 170 EAST 14TH-ST.—A BOOK TO let to adult; a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a large front room for light housekeeping; the location is good, the house thirty feet pleasant; reference required.

HELP WANTED.

COT CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.

We can give immediate and steady work and the highest pay to first-class experienced hands; also operators on Grover & Baker machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance, ALLEN & FAINE, No. 395 Broadway.

A SALESMAN—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS salesman in our upholstery and curtain room. None need apply but those who thoroughly understand the selling of those goods. PATON & CO., 341 Broadway.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED FOR the country, a good English, Scotch or colored Protestant girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Apply at Times Box No. 4,256 Post-office, stating where she may be seen.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience, and can take entire charge of a private family, and be companionable to an invalid lady. Address Box 1,128 City Post-office, giving particulars and reference.

MILLINERS WANTED.—SOME GOOD MILLINERS wanted. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,111 BROADWAY, corner of 29th-st. J. SLUYSMAN.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED.—A FEW steady first-class planishers can hear of a situation by applying to GORHAM & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane.

WANTED.—A JUNIOR CLERK IN THE BOOK-store of GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, for a small family; also, a nurse to take care of a child; satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 28 West 12th-st.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 8 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at Only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this system to be conducive to the money who have themselves been paying enormous profits.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A TRUNK, MARKED MR. MARTIN, RESidence Hoboken, New-Rochelle, taken by mistake by a man with baggage express wagon, on Friday, between No. 15 East 16th-st. A liberal reward will be paid by returning to above number.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron, of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THORNTON & CO., Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they Ward Rolls for all the Supreme Court Districts. The Rolls for the Districts of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards will be open daily at 10 o'clock A. M. until the 15th inst., for the purpose of receiving the names of persons liable to draft.

The Committee also give notice that the assessment for the payment of Substitutes or Relief money will be enforced against all persons drafted into the United States service under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of exemption by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to the Committee.

The following are the principal provisions of the Act of Congress in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Enrollment, is declared to include persons of foreign birth who have declared on oath their intention to become citizens of the United States under the laws thereof, and who have not voted or exercised any political franchise in any State or Territory of the United States.

II. The words "having a wife or child dependent for support," which occur in section 13 of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of the Ordinance, are construed to mean such persons as are in the actual support of a wife or child or children, as the case may be, at the time of the draft.

III. A person having a wife only dependent for support, but no child or children, is entitled to exemption.

IV. A man having a child or children, but no wife dependent for support, is entitled to exemption.

V. A man having children, or a wife and children dependent for support, who claims exemption on account of either, must furnish the Commissioners with the certificate of the Board of Enrollment, showing that fact.

VI. The fact of dependence, in all cases of exemption claimed on account of wife or children, must be established by the affidavit of the person claiming exemption, or other person or persons, by whom he makes the claim.

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.

2. Their age, and whether married or single.

3. The Board of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and ordered to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.

4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where he is stationed in actual service, and their subjection as such to the control and direction of the Police Commissioners of this City, under the provisions of the Ordinance of the Board of Enrollment, and the Act of Congress aforesaid, and their subjection as such to the control and direction of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and the Ordinance of the Board of Enrollment, that is to say:

I, A. B., Police Officer of the Metropolitan Police District of the City and County of New-York, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, and that I am not exempted from military service by reason of alienage; that I am not the only person in my family dependent for support; that I am not the only child of my parents dependent for their support; that I am not the only brother of children dependent for support; that I am not the only son of my mother dependent for her support; that I am not the only son of my father dependent for his support, who is incapable of labor by reason of infirmity; that I am not the only child of my father dependent for his support, who is incapable of labor by reason of infirmity; that I am not the only child of my mother dependent for her

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Movements of the Rebel Pirate Florida.

Launch of One of the Rebel Rams at Birkenhead.

The French in Mexico.

Spirit of the Parisian Press.

The *Adriatic*, of the Galway line, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool via Galway Sept. 7. The main points of her news had already reached us at Cape Race, but our files furnish the following interesting details.

THE REBEL RAMS.

LAUNCH OF ONE AT BIRKENHEAD.

From the London Herald, Aug. 31.

One of the two iron steam rams, built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, was launched at their works on Saturday, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who were freely admitted into the yard. The vessel launched on Saturday was christened the *El Monassir* or *Victory*, her consort, launched a few weeks ago, being named the *Tuscaroro*. When launched, both vessels bore the English flag astern and the French flag at the bowsprit. Each is 220 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 18 feet deep. Their measurement is 1,850 tons, and their engines are of 350 horse power. They are plated with 4½-inch iron on a teak backing of great thickness, bolted on to the frame of the ship, which supports the inner shell. The decks are also iron-plated, and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge, so as to be thrown down in action. Each ram is pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupola towers on Capt. Coles's plan, with two guns to each cupola. The upper projects under the water, so as to form a ram. The iron plates are so beautifully planed and fitted, that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not. The cupolas are fore and aft of the vessel. Each ram is bark rigged, having the lower masts and yards of iron. The officers and men have accommodation above deck, in the poop and forecastle at each end and below the deck. Great secrecy has been exercised during the building of the rams, but in spite of this they have long excited the suspicions of the Federal officials and sympathizers in this country, and it was stated at the launch on Saturday that, notwithstanding all precautions, the Federals have managed to get spies into Messrs. Lairds' yard."

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

A Brest paper, the *Ocean*, gives the following details respecting the arrival of the *Florida* in that harbor:

"The Confederate screw corvette *Florida* arrived in the roadstead on Sunday morning, under the orders of Commander MAFFITT, *capitaine de frégate*. The crew of the ship consists of 125 men. On board there were also 24 passengers, all American civilians. The *Florida* sailed from Bermuda on the 17th of July, and touched at Cork on the 27th of August. The 24 passengers were landed on Monday morning, and left to shift for themselves in the public thoroughfares. The American Consul immediately took steps to provide them with food and lodgings, until a conclusion is arrived at as to what is to be done with them. Twenty-three of these men are Northerners; they were on board a Federal ship of 1,900 tons captured and destroyed by the *Florida* off the English coast. The twenty-fourth passenger is an English pilot, who was on board the captured vessel to navigate her into port. Pratique was granted to the *Florida* in the afternoon; her coal-bunkers require a few repairs, and she is short of coal."

As the Ocean says nothing about the *Atalanta* which the Page stated to have arrived at Brest on Sunday, there is reason to suppose that the Page was misinformed as to the name of the vessel. But whether the *Atalanta* or the *Florida*, or both, matters comparatively little; the important fact is the presence of a Confederate man-of-war in a French Imperial dockyard, allowed to land her passengers and repair her engines, in spite of Yankee bluster about "breaches of neutrality," whenever the same privileges that the Federals themselves enjoy are granted to their gallant enemies.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The *Moniteur* sums up as follows Marshal FOREY's dispatches, which come down to July 13:

"Several columns sent from Mexico have occupied Tlascala, Tehuca, Buena Vista and Tecamoco. Posts of troops have been established at short distances from each other on the road from Puebla to Mexico, by which means small movable columns can be readily formed for pursuing the guerrillas. The inhabitants on all sides apply for the support of the French. Orders have been given for the occupation of Misantlan and of Tampico. The military communications have received the following effect: *To see that the French and allied troops* maintain the strictest discipline; to pacify the country; to secure the security of the roads; to reconstitute the authorities; to awaken the civic courage of well-intentioned people, and make the inhabitants understand that they ought to defend themselves against marauders, who will cease to pillage them when they displayed a little energy. The sanitary state of Orizaba and of Cordova is good; that of Mexico has not sensibly altered during the last fortnight. During the early part of June the works of the railway acquired more activity, although impeded by the rains. The French engineers charged with them hoped that the line would reach the Soledad by the 31st of August. The political situation of the country has sensibly improved since the proclamation of the Government, and Marshal FOREY confirms the account of the murder of the Juarist Gen. LA CLAVE, who was killed by his escort, in order to obtain possession of the money he had about him. Gen. ORTEGA only escaped owing to the fleetness of his horse. This fact has, it is said, produced a great sensation among the Juarist chiefs, who no longer dare to rely on their soldiers. The troops of the Juarist army, and a very influential man, made its submission with his troops, composed of 600 men, to Gen. BERTIER, at Toluca, on the 9th of July. A track manifesto has been addressed to the dissidents by Marshal FOREY; the former one had never well received whenever it had been read. Gen. DOMINGO himself had left it posted up at Queretaro, *with favorable comments on it.* The presence of* Col. ATHARD at Pachuca has allowed the working of the mines of Real del Monte to be carried on for our benefit; convoys of silver in bars are sent every week as hitherto to Mexico. Marshal FOREY gives details relative to the proclamation of the monarchy in Mexico, and to the formation of the Council of Regency, but they are only the confirmation of what is already known by telegram.

The military commander of Vera Cruz and of the Terra Caliente gives an account to the Marshal Minister of War of the political situation of his territory. Numerous centres of the population have declared in favor of French intervention. A deputation sent from Merida (Yucatan) to Vera Cruz have applied for a French garrison to protect the people against the guerrillas. The news from Tabasco is good; Tabastian was occupied on the 19th July, without firing a shot, and the inhabitants received the French as "welcome guests."

SPIRIT OF THE PARIS PRESS.

FRENCH POLICY IN MEXICO.

From an article in the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 30th ultimo, in relation to the character of French policy in Mexico, and the views entertained of it by this Government, we make the following noteworthy extract, which reveals the old aspirations of France, to place herself at the head of the Latin race, and become at once and the same time its patroness and protectress:

"The Secretary of State at Washington bases all his reasoning upon a strange confusion of ideas. In his contemplation, American society is one, absolutely one, and Mexico, of necessity, acts in the same manner and calling for Republican Government that is experienced by the United States. So many words, so many errors. Unity is far from existing in the American Continent. The observer is many different conclusions as there are different races. Mr. SEWARD, in order to justify his position, in order to excuse the political mind of Mexico the same as in the United States, should first have shown that the Anglo-Saxon has the same peculiar style of feeling and thinking as the Latin race. But that much done, and every one will admit it to be a necessary manner, the whole world not but be glad; there would be no more allegiance to be made, how the Republican form of government, which has produced the prosperity of the United States, has been the ruin of Mexico.

We, therefore, shall agree with Mr. SEWARD, when he challenges proof that Latins are Anglo-Saxons, that race and character are the same thing as order and democracy, and long since we see the same reasons for attachment to Republicanism that there are in the United States.

A little reflection will lead to better logic. How, then, can the country of popular sovereignty, of self-government *par excellence*, find fault with a neighboring people for adopting of their own accord, the government that suits them best.

Moreover, do not the United States live on good terms with the Empire of Brazil? And why should they look with apprehension upon the establishment of a second empire that would open to their industry a new market of vast extent? Such sentiments would be contrary to their principles and their interests, and we have too much reliance on the shrewdness and liberalism of the United States not to feel convinced that the first moment over, they will see that France has done just what she ought to do and that Mexico has the right to follow our own wishes.

As for England, public opinion has expressed itself there with energy. English interests, which had so long suffered from the successful condition into which Mexico was plunged, have quickly comprehended what they owed to Europe in the establishment of a regular and honorable Government; the articles of the Times and Morning Herald are easily remembered.

And if in Spain old recollections have at first awakened some regrets upon the presentation of another than a Spanish prince to the throne of Mexico, still the truth has not been long in coming to light. The Spaniards know that the force of tradition gives them an exceptional position in that country, and, moreover, what apprehensions can they feel in view of the disinterested attitude of France? The tenacencies now manifested are thrown very favorable, and we may be permitted to hope that, ere long, the question will be rightly estimated beyond the Pyrenees, as it is in France and on the other side of the Channel."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The *France* notices with satisfaction that the last advices from America are far more favorable for the South. It points out that the siege of Charleston, though prosecuted with the utmost vigor, makes no progress, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD displays talents in the defence of the capital of South Carolina that establish his reputation as one of the first generals of the age. Your contemporary then proceeds to show that, as usual, the commanders find out they can do nothing without reinforcements, and that MEADE, who has one of the most consummate reputations of the day opposed to him, Gen. LEE, has been applied to for a supply of men, which he cannot spare. The *France* comes to the conclusion that the military prospects are very gloomy, whilst those of the South are looking up, and from that conclusion few who read the American news will venture to dissent.

The *Pays* publishes a long article explicitly contradicting the report of the Federal Government having protested against the establishment of an empire in Mexico. The *Pays* asserts that no protest has been made, and still more, that neither Mr. DAYTON in Paris nor Mr. SEWARD at Washington have offered any observations on the subject to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS or Baron MASSIMA.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER DECEASED.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"A somewhat famous historical character, besides Dose MAHOMMED, has lately passed away—BHANEE BEAG, grandmother of the present Maharajah of Gwalior. She was the widow of DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, who died in 1827, leaving a succession of forty thousand pounds a year guaranteed to her by treaty. She was not the least remarkable of the many able and unscrupulous women who abound in Indian history, such as the Ranee Chunda of Lahore, the Ranee of Jhansi, who fell fighting against us in 1857, the Lucknow Begum, who is still a fugitive in Nepaul, the old Ranee of Nagpore, who kept the province faithful to us in 1857, and the present Begum of Bhopal, who kept her country quiet this year, and is now her Sovereign's Ambassador at Agra. Amongst the most cherished Order of the Star of India. The Bhanee Bhae of Gwalior was fond of recalling the battle of Assaye. When the wife of an officer who had been with her husband in the Crimea visited the old lady in 1857, she asked: "Have you seen a battle between the English and the Ruski?" "Ay," she said, with glowing eyes, "I too, have ridden in a battle. I rode when Wellesley Sahib drove us from the field, with nothing but the saddle between me and the earth." Such was the Asiatic despot, as we found to our cost. On one occasion, when on a journey, she applied to an oil-seller for oil for her torches. The man was out, and his wife refused the oil with a sneer at the Ranee, whom she believed to be an impostor. The poor wretch was seized, enveloped in a hundred yards of silk steeped in her own oil, and thus burnt to death. When the husband returned he was presented with a lac of rupees (£10,000,) to console him for losing a wife with better manners. Our Administration offers no career to such spirits, unless in the bare work of administration, to which the Begum of Bhopal has quietly settled down. What the native chiefs are not allowed by us to seek in war, cruelty and anarchy, they find in debauchery and petty intrigue.

A FINANCIAL VIEW.

SOME CHEERFUL PREDICTIONS.

From the London Times. (City Article.) Aug. 28.

The premium on gold in New-York has again declined, the last quotation being 25¾. The confidence of the people in the financial manipulations of Mr. CHASE can be compared only to that which in this country was concentrated upon Mr. HUDSON during the railway mania. For two years before the break-up of that personage, the results of his every speculation were heralded with the unconverting force of scientific deduction. But his dupes—including, perhaps, himself, in his utter ignorance—not only laughed at those warnings, but gained to the still increasing inflation of the share-list as furnishing all the refutation that was necessary. The laws that regulate the money market, however, are immutable, and the reason which held good in 1847 is still good in 1863. The fact that gold, which was quoted in New-York between 30 and 70 premium about six months back is now down to 25¾, does not prove any intrinsic alteration of circumstances, or probabilities, any more than a daily improvement of 1 per cent. in Eastern Counties stock could prove in 1846 that the Directors of that line were wrong, and that Mr. HUDSON was a true light. Those who marked at that time the continuous decline of the multitude knew that just in proportion to those movements there would be an augmentation of the final severity of the crash. So long as Mr. HUDSON could command the faith of *the multitude and the support of the speculative banks he could control the share market at his pleasure.* The moment the tanks found that they had lent to him and to his followers the utmost penny, the bubble burst, and soon was the sweeping rapidity of the storm that the actual millionaires of June were the bankrupts of November. Mr. CHASE has now the confidence of the Federal public, the disposal of the National revenue, and the unquestioning service of the banks. With these powers he has only to will the exact premium at which gold should be quoted from day to day. There is no necessity that there should be a premium even of 25¾. If he would prefer a decline to par, nay it is clear from the fact that he permits it to remain at that point or disadvantage that there is room to surmise he has some latent object in view that can be served better by present proceedings; and that, unless he puts the little limit upon the use of his resources, the end will be alarmingly soon. All the Customs dues, which constitute his great reliance, are paid in specie, and there is consequently a constant influx into the Treasury. At the commencement of the war the New-York banks held about £12,000,000, and they were still nearly £8,000,000, and diffused among the general population two years back there was a larger amount of coin than at any former period, owing to the extraordinary prosperity of the Western farmers. Here are three grand sources of supply, and all that can now be said is that they are not yet exhausted. They are much more nearly exhausted, however, than they were when the premium on gold was 70 per cent. The chief of the three sources was and is the quantity of coin in the hands of the people. It is impossible to estimate what this was in 1861, but probably £50,000,000 would be a moderate calculation. Now, the keeping open of this channel of supply depends entirely on the maintenance of confidence. During the past year the Government, with the aid of the banks, have contrived to induce the holders of the inconvertible paper currency to change their unproductive notes for Federal stock, bearing a high rate of interest, and this removal of currency from the market has created a reaction from the depreciation which was taking place in the value of the greenbacks measured in gold, which in its turn has caused holders of gold the more willingly to bring that commodity in for paper. The Wall-street operators could argue, "You see that gold has already fallen 10 per cent. from the successes of the Government. Next week it will experience a similar fall. Ultimately it will be down to par. Hasten, therefore, to change your specie for notes on Government stocks, while *you can still get a high premium for it.*" The fulfillment of these assertions be a continuous decline would naturally render the crowd more anxious day by day to avail themselves of the precious and fleeting opportunity, and thus the Washington Treasury has been upheld, and enabled to throw upon the market all the quantities of gold that were requisite to meet the demand for Europe. But the essential condition of affairs has not experienced the slightest change. The quantity of paper in circulation for gold-for-speculation abroad has been uninterrupted, that it will steadily increase, that the country is consequently being drained of its metallic wealth, and that the final convulsion will come either from the public suddenly better awakened to the actual state of the case, and resorting to needing, or at a later period from the embarrassment to the Government themselves that there is no more specie to be had for long as the expenditure of the country is in excess of the exact proportion to the much in this direction is perceptible. It is certain, however, although many circumstances may delay it, and there can be no question that Mr. CHASE has shown singular adroitness in the latter process. Of course, to any person of financial experience, even at New-York, the end must be perfectly plain; but Mr. CHASE has gained the warning shout those persons would by their operations otherwise give, by causing a predisposition to be created against buying or selling gold for delivery at a future date. In London there are many merchants who could at once, under the New-York banks, carry on the operations of this description if the freedom which all other cities enjoy existed in that quarter. But, such not being the case, there is nothing that can cause the market to take its natural course so long as the Government can procure enough gold for the remittances likely by each steamer. The diminution in our demand for grain this year will greatly accelerate the final collapse, but if the people can be kept from panic there may still be several months happy infatuation. If it were possible to ascertain the amount of specie at present existing in the country at the commencement of the drain, the period of distillation might be fixed with almost mathematical precision. This being impossible, all that the commercial world can do is to wait and watch. One thing is important to be remembered,—namely, that all the triumphs the North may gain can put make its financial affairs worse. With a peace founded on an agreement for separation the accounts for the past might be made up, and a definitively reduced expenditure might be adopted for the future. With the South to be held by force of arms as a subjugated province, all hope of a return to economy must forever be abandoned.

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following letters appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro, of the 11th of June last, under the above heading:

MR. EDITOR: I beg of you to transcribe the following letter, which I send you both in the original English and in the Portuguese translation, as a most formal and authentic contradiction to the sinister reports which were circulated about an impending conflict between the General Government and the Legation of the United States—a conflict which all good Americans, both of the South and the North, would deplore. The letter was addressed to me by his Excellency Gen. J. W. WEBB, the representative of the United States at this Court. I am, &c.,

DR. THOMAS RAINEY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PETROPOLIS, June 7, 1863.

SIR: Your note of yesterday came to hand last evening, in which you apprise me that you are about to present to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor your "passe-ridel consular patente," and add, "but hearing from various sources reports of a difficulty between yourself and the Government, I wish to ask if there be any such as to make it improper or inexpedient to present them."

In reply, I am most happy to say, that no difficulty whatever, exists or has existed, between myself as the representative of the United States, and the present Administration of the Imperial Government. The relations between the two Governments are as cordial, and I trust will prove as lasting, as the friends of Constitutional Government and the true course of American policy, requiring that Americans should govern America, could possibly desire. Every complaint I have made, whenever complaint became necessary, has, in due time been satisfactorily responded to; and although the presence in Brazilian waters, of piratical steamers, built in English ports with English capital, equipped and manned by Englishmen, and sailing under English colors from the shores of Great Britain to prey upon, sink and destroy the unprotected commercial vessels of a friendly Power, without ever having been in the waters of the country they claim to belong, have rendered it necessary to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the conduct of some of its subordinates, I do not entertain a doubt that full justice will be done in the exigency which has arisen. Certain it is that I have had no cause to take exception to the spirit in which my complaints and remonstrances have been received, and, of course, there does not exist the slightest grounds for the "reports" to which you allude, and in relation to which there have been so many inquiries, and most friendly inquiries by my colleagues and the most distinguished and influential Brazilians. "The wish is father to the thought" in those who credit as in those with whom these "reports" originate. The few selfish individuals who justify the reprisals made by England upon the commerce of Brazil, and approve of the insult to her sovereignty, are not, of course, well pleased to witness the good and cordial relations now existing between the two leading nations of the American continent, and to whom is measurably confided its future; and they will, doubtless, do all in their power to sow seeds of discord between them. But you may safely say to our countrymen in Rio that all such efforts will singularly fail; and they will certainly rejoice, as most assuredly I do, at your contemplated present to the Emperor of your "two rifled bronze guns." With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. WATSON WEBB.

DR. THOMAS RAINEY.

GARIBALDI.

A Turin letter of the 25th, in the *Siècle*, contains the following:

"GARIBALDI, after a year of suffering, is now entirely cured. The wound is cicatrized, and the foot, the articulation of which was thought to have been lost, has recovered its elasticity. The General was able to walk, a few days back, about twenty steps, without either crutches or stick. Dr. ALBANESE, who has constantly GARIBALDI under his care for seven months, has left Caprera, his patient no longer requiring his services. The Marquis CARACCIOLO DI BELLA, Italian Minister at Constantinople, is to be transferred to Lisbon, a post relatively inferior. This is believed to be the commencement of a movement among the Italian diplomatists."

THE REBEL RAMS.

THE DUTY OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times, Aug. 29.

We are assured that at this moment there are two vessels in the Mersey and a third in the Clyde, designed in accordance with the latest conceptions of naval warfare, and notoriously destined for the use of the Southern States. The Confederate Commissioners in London speak of them as "powerful iron-plated steam-rams," and ingeniously describe them as "equipped" with "steel prows and turrets." We are not sure that this would be considered "equipment" under the meaning of the act; but if the statement is true—and we have no reason to doubt it—we should ask ourselves with what feelings we should regard similar proceedings on the part of others. The Federals are not entitled to call upon us to change our laws, nor can we submit to be bullied even into a change of practice; but the case is now becoming a very strong one. We hold and acknowledge it unlawful to equip vessels-of-war for the use of belligerents, even as long as they and their enemies continue in the Southern States has been, as a matter of fact, sent to sea from the ports of this country. It is not the fault of the Government, is the case of the *Alexandra* sufficiently proved, but there must clearly be a fault somewhere, *when we see the spirit of the law evaded, and things done which we would rather see left undone,* and which our own national interests call upon us to stop.

We admit that the case is exceptional. It turns, in fact, upon the passionate and overruling determination with which the Federals are enforcing a paltry blockade. To this was momentous object they have devoted their whole naval resources, and have even drawn off ships from the Pacific. If their squadrons were not so busy on the seaboard of the Southern States matters would not have been managed so easily in the Mersey and the Clyde; nor would the *Florida* be quietly hovering about the Channel to pick up her new consorts on their steering out. As it is, this kind of trade is left undisturbed, and the Federals, instead of stopping up the wood-by cruisers on their first appearance, complain of us for allowing them to appear at all. Lately they have ordered the construction of six powerful iron-clads for the express purpose of patrolling the seas, and if this new squadron should not be abruptly dispersed to Charleston or Norfolk we should soon hear less of the *Alabama* and her doings. Hitherto the Southerners have been left with this field of action entirely to themselves, and so profitable have they found it that they have recently proceeded to introduce the whole region into the work.

In that process we might soon see ourselves drawn so the trade in question as could hardly be tolerated.

It is a hard thing to say, perhaps, that we may sell *a hundred thousand rifles or a whole cargo of gunpowder* to a belligerent, and yet not a ship's hull; but we can only add that some such distinction is actually recognized, and that it is not our interest to invalidate it. We ourselves have maintained it as well as the Americans. During the Crimean war we addressed a protest to the Washington Government on the subject of a vessel believed to be destined for Russian use, and the Americans listened to us. When they, again, the other day, protested on the subject of the *Alexandra*, we listened to them, and did our best to detect an alleged breach of law. On both sides, therefore, it is felt that neutrals should not supply belligerents with vessels of war, and yet a Confederate cruiser is said to be numbered in British waters awaiting the appearance of her new consorts at a rendezvous. Can this be right? We think not. It is not a question of sympathy at all, but a question of law, and we may once more add, of British interests. If we were unhappily again plunged into a war we might soon find reason to wish that we had supported with greater zeal the representations of the Federals in *the matter of these Southern cruisers.*

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the City of Manchester

The French Cabinet and Recognition of the South.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The following is the continuation of the news per the steamship *City of Manchester*, which arrived at Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, having left Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d inst.

The *City of Manchester* makes the following report: On the 2d inst. passed American ship *Ocean*, bound into Liverpool. On the 4th, eighty-six miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship *China*, also bound into Liverpool. On the 5th, in lat 51° 12', long. 29° 47', passed a short-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *City of Washington*, bound east.

The London *Morning Herald* understands that at a French Cabinet Council the expediency of recognizing the South was discussed, the majority being in favor of doing so, but that a fleet *Louisiana* was not arrived at.

The Paris *Page* denies that the American Government has delivered any protest to the French Government in relation to Mexican affairs.

The Polish question remained without change.

The Congress of German Princes had closed and the result was satisfactory to the Emperor of Austria.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Office of the Raleigh Standard Robbed by Georgia Soldiers.

The Friends of the Paper Retaliate Upon the State Journal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

A flag of truce arrived from City Point this evening.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th instant says:

"The office, type and presses of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, edited by WILLIAM HOLDEN, have been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. Mr. HOLDEN was in Petersburgh at the time. In return for this outrage, the citizens and friends of the *Standard* destroyed the office of the *State Journal*. Gov. VANCE reached the spot after the work of destruction was nearly completed and begged the crowd to desist, rebuking them for the act, and telling them that no such examples had been set in LINCOLN'S dominions."

THE WASHITA RIVER EXPEDITION.

No Trace of an Organized Rebel Force—Kirby Smith Makes a Last Appeal for Men.

CAIRO, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 9th inst., announces the arrival of the steamer *Grenshaw* from Vicksburgh.

The Washita River Expedition, consisting of the greater part of Gen. LOGAN'S old brigade, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and returned from the portion of Louisiana lying adjacent to Washita River.

No organized force of the enemy could be found. The detour was made to the northwest, in direction of the village of El Dorado, Ark. A large number of rebel soldiers came voluntarily into our lines and surrendered. About 25 of them came in the *Grenshaw*. They report matters in the Department as looking very gloomy. The old Conscription laws had proved totally inadequate to raise the required force.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH, commanding in West Mississippi, has called on all the old men to rally to his assistance, promising them their services will not be needed more than sixty days, as by that time the fate of the West will be decided.

The wreck of the steamer *Courier* has been burned by guerrillas to prevent her being raised.

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURGH.

Important Expedition on the Texas, Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railroad—How the People Talk—Health of the Army.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
Via CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 7.

LOGAN'S division, under the command of Gen. BENTEEN, was sent into BOYCE, Bent and Wetzlia counties, about sixty miles west from here, on the Texas, Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railroad, to break up, or drive, or capture the rebel forces that overran the country. Reports reached us of business done between Monroe on the railway and Texas. A small expedition could not go. The infantry, preceded by two batalions of cavalry under Major OSBORN, of Gen. GRANT'S escort, formed the division for the expedition. This gallant band so highly spoken of in my official report of Gen. GRANT did all that his praise bespoke. Then they were always from ten to twelve miles in advance of the main body, outstanding with the cavalry force of the Texans at each ford. In one instance 19 of the Fourth Illinois, under Lieut. LITTY, speeded on a body of rebel cavalry three times its force. Lieut. MAINE was slightly injured as one ford from his horse becoming unmanageable and throwing him against a tree.

At every place where they had an opportunity of talking with the people, they expressed themselves heartily sick of Confederate rule. From the Mississippi River to Bayou Macon, a distance of 20 miles, everything combustible has been destroyed. From there to Bayou Beef the country is picturesque. Thence to Washita it is Edenvilee in its beauty. Planters are wealthy, the buildings fine and the shrubbery and grounds splendid. At the county seat of Monroe the people welcomed Gen. STEVENSON. It is a place of much wealth. The stores were piled with the necessaries of life, but they were held at fabulous prices.

Thinking we had come to stay, the people were anxious to return to the old order of things. The machinery of the road, consisting of cars and locomotives in good order, is left, as it could be wanted; bridges are destroyed, so that it cannot be moved. The inhabitants promise to protect the road if we will repair it. There are rebel deserters enough to JOIN. The country is filled with them. Thousands of Pennsylvania and GARDNER'S men say there, and protest that they will not return. The army has been demoralized to fresh outbreaks of Confederate rule.

In the cavalry force we had but one killed; but of the infantry, I have not learned how we came out, it will not probably be large, as all the skirmishing was in front with the cavalry. Gen. STEVENSON made hosts of converts by his order to destroy nothing that was taken from the people but forage and food. Some houses are filled with cotton. No cotton has been planted by the people, because the Secessionists who ruled them forbade it. Several camps were found where the rebels had stayed, but all were empty.

The people were willing to give all the information in their power. They say they will die ere they will be conscripted into the rebel army.

An expedition has failed to find the enemy in force anywhere, yet, like that of old, have spied out the land, and returned with the fruits thereof.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Orizaba* sails for Panama tomorrow.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange ranges at from 23@2% premium for gold in New-York; legal tenders, 80. Sterling exchange unchanged. Since the sailing of the last steamer, there has been a fair offering trade, but importers have done little. Jobbers are indisposed to replenish stocks, anticipating better opportunities after the arrival of fresh goods by vessels nearly due.

CHARLES BIRD, Treasurer of Sacramento, has absconded to Mexico, being a defaulter to the extent of about $70,000. He had previously held a good character, and owns his present disgrace to gambling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Orizaba* sailed for Panama to-day, with $200,000 in treasure for England, and $203,000 for New-York.

Work on the San Francisco harbor-defences was commenced yesterday by a large number of laborers, promising the speedy completion of very formidable fortifications.

Nearly complete returns make the majority for the Union State ticket a little below 20,000.

Thirty-three Democrats are elected to the State Senate and sixty-five Unionists. Five Democratic Assemblymen are elected.

Maine Politics.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Great excitement prevails here in view of the State Election on Monday.

Hon. SAM HOUSTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is addressing a large meeting this evening at the City Hall.

Ex-Gov. CALDER is also speaking at a Republican meeting.

THE FEELING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—We have been permitted to copy from the private letter of a distinguished Ohio officer, in the Army of Rosecrans, the following interesting statement in regard to the reception of our forces and the feelings of the people in East Tennessee:

"We are now fairly in East Tennessee. The people are truly our friends. There are more loyal men in the people of Ohio. My brigade is 14 miles south in advance of the remainder of this wing of the army, only three or four miles from the Tennessee River. The people come in by hundreds to see us, with such joy and feelings of happy deliverance as cannot be described. Hundreds of men have come in from the mountains. Who have not slept at home or slept for nearly two years. BROWNLOW'S book is no fiction. It is true, and only the beginning of the truth. East Tennessee has a history yet to make. Throughout the entire region there are scattered a few who have been inherent and able to the Confederacy. Who in them when the Rebel Tennessee men return from our army. They are loyal all to our service already, and with Burnside, Nov. every family here has sent, two, and sometimes half a dozen to our service. The women have done all the labor, made all the crops, and kept too. Starve. They are a desperate, determined people, and will never submit to terms with their present masters."

Honor, all honor, to the brave and enduring Sufferers of the Union!—*Cleveland Leader, Sept. 4.*

The Draft in the Third District.

The Provost-Marshal's Office, No. 359 Washington-street, was more crowded on Saturday than any day previous, and the examinations were continued one hour longer in consequence. The following is the result of the day's business:

Held for Duty—Martin Prigge, Edward Sears, John B. Ridley, George B. Boerlage, Wm. C. Spellman, Jesse H. Rathbun, Chas. P. Gallick, James Digman.

Substitutes Accepted—John E. Daily furnished James R. Ward; Pope C. Tefft furnished Andrew J. Culot; Peter McCartee furnished Benj. M. Mayo; *John Hagar furnished John Cunningham*; Daniel O. Barnap furnished Thomas Cahill; Alfred T. Miller furnished Thomas Konig; John A. Tweedy furnished Conrad R. Haine; Adam H. Miller furnished Clement L. Daniel; Webster F. Herbert furnished John Cavanagh; John H. Buckman furnished Walter Lartin; James Hine furnished John S. Allen; Wm. R. H. Martin furnished James Cahill.

Rejected for Physical Disability—Thos. Evered, James Gill, Isaac Waldron, Walter B. Culver, Jas. S. Myers, Jas. Wheatley, Thomas Devlin, Isaiah E. Carpenter, James Mulligan, George F. Thompson, Samuel A. Myer, John Bloodgood, Gerham R. Walton, James Perkins, George G. Wells, Thos. Trow, Wm. H. Rost, Francis Callaghan, John Dahl, Patrick Conners, Frederick B. Fish, David G. Garretson.

Only Son—Edward Dyer.

Presumable Age—Wm. H. Gleary, Richard McLean, Jas. Sievers, James E. Lisk, Andrew Cranson, Thos. Bergen, Jas. D. M. Bobee.

Three in One Family Drafted—John Longhead, Frederick S. Dutin.

Resident in Another District—Isaac F. Amerman, James McGloen, Anthony D. Schroeder.

Aliens—Edwin F. Turner, Michael Humphrey, Abraham Levy, John Jordan, Michael Nolan, Wm. H. Wood.

In the Navy—Thomas Uttick.

In Service March 3—Robert Craig, Albert E. Sumner.

Paid $300—Richard F. Vanderveer, Edward D. Congdon, Edmund Unkhart, Gould H. Brush, Chas. D. Beals, Samuel T. Keese, Andrew Blatchford.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL RELATIVE TO DRAFT EXEMPTIONS.—At a meeting of the officers of the Fire Department (W. D.), held on Wednesday night last, the action of the Common Council in relation to withdrawing the exemption from firemen was discussed and severely commented upon. A resolution was adopted, directing the several firemen to take the sense of their companies on the subject of disbanding, and report at a subsequent meeting. The Board of Officers then adjourned to last (Saturday) evening. They met in Firemen's Hall at 8 o'clock, Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the chief engineer, in the chair. All the companies were represented except Engine No. 2 and Hose No. 3. After reading the minutes, the committee appointed submitted their report, which is as follows:

To the Board of Officers of the Fire Department, Brooklyn, W. D.:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Committee on the draft would respectfully report that since our last meeting we have had several interviews with the City authorities, and received from all an assurance of their hearty co-operation in any and all measures for the consummation of such arrangements as may relieve the Department or its members from the draft. Under the present resolutions adopted by the Common Council at their last meeting, we are informed that no more has been made; and the members of the Department have the satisfaction of knowing that they have fulfilled the law in every particular, and that exemption the most liberal construction of the law will warrant. This will leave but a comparatively small number liable to the draft to be provided for, and for whose exemption your Committee is now using all their powers, energies and influence, with what we believe a fair prospect of success. Numerous suggestions have been offered as the best means to be adopted to create the desired end, and none appears more feasible to your Committee or more likely to accomplish that end than the proposed meeting of the Common Council for the purpose of raising a special fund for the relief of firemen who are drafted and not otherwise provided for—the legalizing of such act to be applied for at the next session of the State Legislature. For the consideration of this or such other plans as may be suggested for the relief of firemen, there has been a call issued for a special meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, which meeting, we trust, will result in the adopting of such resolutions for our relief as will convince the members of the Department that the city authorities have had, and still have, an earnest desire to relieve them from the draft. And your Committee trust that proceeding the action of the authorities and your Committee, no fire will be fired by this Board to debar them from the exercise of their just rights, in their behalf, or paralyzing the action of your Committee by the passage of any resolution which may disturb the harmony of the Department, or tend to a dissolution, and which must result to the injury rather than the good of those for whom we are striving.

Respectfully submitted,

N. J. PETTIT,
J. PRIOR KORKE,
DENNIS McNAMARA,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Committee.

The report was accepted and suggestions adopted. The Board then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board having passed resolutions exempting the firemen and militia from the draft, and their rescinding the resolutions, and placing those classes on a level with the rest of the community, now propose to hold another meeting on Tuesday night, to see if they cannot pass more resolutions to relieve the firemen.

PHYSIOLOGY; or, the "Science of the Soul," Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations not only to this life, but to the life to come, elucidated and explained on principles in perfect harmony with revelation and Christianity, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER, now ready. New volume, 20th, commenced in July. $1 50 a year. September number, by first post, 15 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. 214 Broadway, New-York. Fireproof Depositories and Safes with Herring & Fales's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steamship Anglo, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. J. P. Hawkins, Rebel Stephen A. D. Russell, Gen. Gilmore, Maj. J. G. Smith, Dr. Mayer, Major Orville, Mr. Severance, Assistant Surgeon Taylor, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon Cooley, do.; Assistant Surgeon Dubois, do.; Lieut.-Commander Blake, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Commander Scott, do.; Surgeon Masterton, Surgeon Curtis, Assistant Surgeon Roberts, Lampson, Lieut. H. C. Farrow, U. S. Navy, Mole, Gillen, Draper, Capts. Rose, E. L. Giddings, House, Wilcox, Morgan, H. Clarke, J. S. Wicks, Pratt, Nye, Lieuts. S. B. Keese, Southard, McManus, Gilderoy, Lartity; James Hine furnished John S. Allen; Wm. R. H. Martin furnished James Cahill.

Per steamship Costa Rica—Mrs. Capt. Eldridge and child, Mrs. Capt. Hall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Phillip Fernandez, F. Fernandez and wife, Capt. James, Charles Quinn, Augustus Freeman, Rev. John Hogan, John C. Hyslop and wife, Joseph Lasere, James Ryan, H. Bancroft, John Hall, Mrs. A. F. Gerard, W. J. Fisher, Dr. Dement, Thos. Hillman, Mr. Keough, C. A. Fyler, Antilon Bixby, S. Lecompte, F. S. Bertrand, Mr. Brown, James Brown, Wm. Lamprich, Office Mellery, with others in the steerage.

Per steamship Tybee—Capt. for